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Part One
Pages 1-8

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WEATHER BADLY MIXED

Rain, Clear Sky, and Snow in Quick Succession Yesterday.

HOAX OF THE STEAMBOAT STARR

Safe at a Pier When Supposed to be in Heavy Seas—Wreck on Romer Shoal—Warmer Weather To-day.

A spilling rainstorm, a bleak dawn, a cheery sunrise, a balmy morning, a swiftly-clouding sky, and then a whirling, blinding snowstorm.

This is New-York weather. It ran almost the entire gamut of changes yesterday. In the forenoon it was on its good behavior; in the afternoon it was on its very worst. An icy wind swirled up from the southwest, and a few minutes later the air was thick with laterally flying snowflakes. At intervals patches of blue sky appeared, and once in a while a weak sunlight filtered through the whitened air, adding a spectacular feature to the meteorological misdoings of the day.

The morning promised so fair that some fishermen thought they would go fishing. The steamboat George Starr makes Sunday trips to the Fishing Banks, and went out yesterday as usual, and with the usual contingent of fishermen on board. It is the custom to land the excursionists at the Barge Office upon return, which is generally about 4 P. M. Toward 5 o'clock people who had friends on board began to make inquiries at the Ship News Office for the Starr.

The Battery boatmen were consulted, and they swore that the boat had not returned. Just then a message from the Spermaceti Cove Life-Saving Station announced that a steamboat, in tow of two tugs, was in sight off the station and heading for New-York, apparently disabled.

The Ship News Office, where congregate the marine reporters of the various papers, was soon made populous by extra men sent there by their various chiefs to help the regular men in handling the "story." They lent an attentive ear to the telephone which marks the passage of boats by Quarantine, sharpened their pencils, and prepared for a tragedy. A helpless river boat in the gale that was blowing outside the Hook was likely to furnish some stirring tale. It was agreed that nothing could be done until the boat passed Quarantine. After that, tugs were in prospective.

Some one suggested that it would be a good idea to go to the Captain's home and get a sketch of his history. And the young man who had proposed it went.

In the course of time he returned, rubbed the cold out of his ears, and said the Captain was home and asleep, and the George Starr was quietly resting at a North River pier, where she had been since noon. To round off the sentence, he added that the boat had put back on account of threatening weather, and had slipped, unnoticed, up the North River. Then the reporters looked sadly at each other and dispersed.

The boat sighted off the life-saving station doubtless anchored inside the Hook, and she had not reached Quarantine at a late hour last night.

The schooner D. M. Anthony of Boston, Capt. Moore, from Philadelphia, bound for her home port, with 800 tons of coal on board, struck on the Romer Shoal at 1:30 yesterday morning, where she remained until 8 A. M. She was hauled off by the tugs Ida L. Tebo and Rob Roy, which subsequently towed her to port and beached her in Gowanus Creek.

The pounding the schooner received while aground caused her to spring a leak. The crew was nearly exhausted from pumping when the life savers from Sandy Hook Station, commanded by Capt. Patterson, came alongside.

The crew gladly accepted the life savers' assistance, and the latter manned the pumps and remained by the vessel, keeping four pumps going until she was beached in a sinking condition, having then five feet of water in her hold.

Capt. Moore said he intended to go through Hell Gate, and, mistaking the lights, got his vessel aground.

The capricious weather of yesterday, Mr. Dunn said, was due in part to a heavy storm that was central last night over Lake Ontario, and when last heard from was showing a disposition to travel down the St. Lawrence Valley.

A cold wave extended during the day along the Atlantic seaboard. The coldest place in the country was at Oswego, where the mercury stood at 4° above zero. The warmest spot, as usual, was in Key West, where the thermometer registered 64°. The maximum temperature in this city was 37°. Then the mercury slipped to 11°. The wind during the day was southwest, with a velocity of twenty-nine miles an hour in the city and a speed of forty-five miles at Sandy Hook.

The forecaster predicts fairer and warmer weather for to-day.

M'KINLEY CALLS FOR HELP FOR MINERS

The People of Ohio Asked to Contribute Supplies for the Starving.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Gov. McKinley to-night received a telegram from Chairman Coultrap of the Relief Committee at Nelsonville, urging that supplies be sent to Shawnee and Glouster at once, as well as to Nelsonville. The Governor sent Mayor Blee of Cleveland the following telegram:

"There is much suffering for provisions and clothing among the miners of the Hocking Valley and Sunday Creek Valley of this State. The is of such a character that I feel constrained to call upon the generous people of Ohio to render assistance. The carload of supplies sent last week has been already exhausted. Columbus will send a carload to-night, and Cincinnati will commence shipping her contribution to-morrow. Contributions can be either in money, provisions, or clothing. Can Cleveland be ready to ship supplies by Wednesday, or otherwise contribute as it may deem best, by that time? I will later indicate to what points the shipments should be made."

Two Drawbridges Closed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 13.—The drawbridge crossing Newtown Creek and connecting Vernon Avenue, this city, with Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, was closed for repairs this afternoon. The bridge was run into on New Year's Day by the iron ship Eurydice and badly damaged.

The work progressed slowly, and while it was going on drivers of teams who expected to pass over were forced to make a détour of several miles and cross the creek over the Meeker Avenue bridge or take a ferry to New-York and back to Long Island City.

Boatmen did a good business. A small flotilla of rowboats and one naphtha launch were busy all day carrying people across the creek. The fare was 5 cents each way.

The iron drawbridge across Jack's Creek, a branch of Newtown Creek, at Borden Avenue, this city, was also closed for repairs, and funeral processions were forced, in order to reach Calvary and other cemeteries, to cross the bridge over the same creek at Fifth Street.

TWO FERRYBOATS IN A COLLISION

Manhattan Beach of the Long Island Line Crashes into the Rockaway at East Thirty-fourth Street.

The Long Island Railroad ferryboat Manhattan Beach ran into the Rockaway of the same line, which was in the slip on the New-York side, at Thirty-fourth Street, a little after 8 o'clock last night. Both boats were badly damaged, and a number of passengers were shaken up and frightened. Nobody was seriously injured, but one man jumped overboard when the boats struck. He was fished out of the river and hurried away to his home by his friends. His name could not be learned.

The Manhattan Beach left Long Island City at 8:10 o'clock. There was a large number of passengers from Great Neck and Whitestone on board. Capt. Young was in command. He has been a pilot for forty years.

When the boat neared the New-York slip the tide was running strong up the river. Capt. Young steered for the second slip. In the slip next north, the Rockaway was tied up. The Manhattan Beach was carried past the entrance to the second slip and into the one in which the Rockaway was. Capt. Young signaled the engineer to reverse the engines, but the momentum of the boat was such that the Manhattan Beach crashed into the Rockaway. There was nobody aboard the latter boat, but the passengers on the Manhattan Beach were crowded at the bow. When the boats struck many of them were thrown down. The side of the men's cabin of the Manhattan Beach was crushed in, and the glass in the windows broken and scattered over the crowd. Women screamed, and men shouted. But a panic was averted by the coolness of the officers.

The boat was backed and run into the adjoining slip, and the badly frightened, but otherwise uninjured passengers landed. Both boats were taken to Hunter's Point for repairs.

FIGHTING FIRE IN A BLIZZARD

THE HANDS AND EARS OF FIREMEN FROZEN AT THEIR WORK.

Two Women Jump from a Burning Hotel and Escape with Broken Bones—A Third Burned.

BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 13.—This morning at 6:45 o'clock this city was visited by a destructive fire, which started in the Sheehan, at 99 Mechanic Street.

A blizzard was on, and the weather was intensely cold. The firemen were greatly handicapped in fighting the flames. Miss Mary Callahan leaped from the second story of the Sheehan House and escaped with a broken ankle and arm. Mary Dorine had a similar experience, barring the broken bones. Mrs. McQuiston, residing over Smith's grocery, rushed down the stairs to Main Street with her clothing on fire. The flames were quickly extinguished. She will recover. Many firemen had their hands and ears frozen. Robert Sisco had his hands and feet so badly frozen that he is in a serious condition.

For a time the business portion of the town was threatened with destruction, but good work on the part of the Fire Department confined the blaze to the buildings mentioned in the following list of losses:

Mrs. Mary A. Peterson, 95 Mechanic Street, building and household goods $4,900; no insurance. Other occupants: Anderson & Foley, barber's shop, $100, no insurance; Tony Anifers, $200.

Sheehan House, James Sheehan, building and contents, $4,000; insurance, $600.

John Leonard, building, 101 and 103 Mechanic Street; loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000. Sloan & Bradley, furniture, &c., 101 Mechanic Street, $700; no insurance. Isaac Rothstein, 103 Mechanic Street, dry goods, $1,800; no insurance. John Benson, upstairs occupant, 103 Mechanic Street, $500; no insurance.

D. F. Rosenberg, Columbia Block, three-story brick, loss, $12,000; insurance, $6,500. Occupants: John Fitzgibbon, 105 Mechanic Street, butter dealer, $500; no insurance. S. Felo, barber shop, $600; no insurance; G. Gardello, fruit store, $1,800; insurance, $1,000; Egbert & Ryan, 1 Main Street, tailoring establishment, goods damaged $500, covered by insurance; Lewis Lauber, household and personal effects and valuables, $3,000; no insurance; J. Bruce, Superintendent Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, goods and personal effects, $1,500; no insurance; C. F. Cummings, $700; no insurance; A. D. Potter, $400; no insurance; Conductor Robert, $800; no insurance.

P. Nausbum, two-story brick block, 3 and 4 Main Street, $10,000; insurance, $6,500; Nusbaum & Steinberger, grocers, same building, carried a twenty-thousand-dollar stock, nearly a total loss, insurance, $5,000. Roomers: Sol R. Sheakley, $700; no insurance; A. Willoughby, $800; no insurance; Dr. G. W. Dae, $400; no insurance; P. G. Andrews, $200; no insurance.

Rothstein & Lippman Brothers, on building, stock of jewelry, &c., $15,000; insurance, $4,000; Dean Place, photograph gallery, same building, $600; no insurance; J. F. McQuiston, lodging rooms, same building, $1,000; no insurance.

Smith Brothers, grocers, building and stock, $10,000; insurance, $6,700; Mrs. Meyers, dressmaker, and Mrs. Maestros, $750; no insurance.

George A. Boding, 98 and 100 Mechanic Street, windows broken and front damaged by heat, $1,000; no insurance.

P. H. Nusbaum, residence and store, 102 Mechanic Street, damaged by heat, &c., $200; insured. Total loss estimated at $150,000.

THE WATER FROZE IN THE HOSE

A Fire That Threatened to Destroy an Ohio Town.

BARNESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The most destructive fire that ever visited this place broke out at 11:30 o'clock last night. At that hour the M. T. Ward notion store, in the heart of the city, was discovered to be on fire. The Fire Department was immediately called out, and responded promptly, but great delay was caused in fighting the fire by the water freezing in the hose.

The flames spread with lightning-like rapidity, and it seemed for a while that the whole town was doomed to destruction. Telegrams were hastily sent to Cambridge and Wheeling for aid, but before the engines could be loaded on the cars the lack of water here demonstrated that their presence could avail nothing, and the order was countermanded. By skillful management, however, the fire was confined to the block where it originated, which, with the exception of the big Bradfield Brothers' fire-proof building, was entirely destroyed.

The following business houses are a total loss: J. W. Judkins's boot and shoe store, R. M. Gunning's harness and saddle store, M. T. Ward's notion store, R. M. Patterson's grocery store, McKeever & Stevenson's jewelry store, I. B. Lane & Son's drug store, Kinney & Kyler's grocery store, John Hill's millinery store and dwelling house, and Louis Meyer's restaurant and dwelling house. The fire is supposed to have been caused by natural gas. The loss is estimated at $100,000, partly covered by insurance.

Owes His Life to a Friend.

LEBANON, Mo., Jan. 13.—Reuben Garner was hanged by a mob of indignant neighgors near Celt Post Office, Dallas County. He was accused of robbing a store at that place last week, and a crowd of ten or twelve neighbors went to his home, took him out, strung him up to a tree, and left him suspended, his feet a short distance from the ground. A friend of Garner had followed the lynchers. When they left their victim, he cut the rope and succeeded in resuscitating Garner, who has since left the neighborhood.

Victoria Hotel in Quebec a Ruin.

QUEBEC, Jan. 13.—The Victoria Hotel and St. George Club were gutted by fire early this morning. Seventy guests were aroused, and escaped in their night clothes. Loss, $40,000; fuully insured.

WILL TIE UP TROLLEYS

A Strike in Brooklyn This Morning Considered Certain.

POWER HOUSES MAY BE SHUT DOWN

Notices Posted by the Brooklyn Heights Company Calling Attention to Laws—Cutting of Wires Threatened.

Master Workman Connolly of District Assembly No. 75 said at midnight that there would be a tie-up on all trolley lines in Brooklyn between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, with the exception of the Jay and Smith Street line, which would be tied up at 9 A. M., if it did not come to terms.

Between 7,000 and 8,000 men will, it is believed, be affected by a tie-up. They include motormen, conductors, car cleaners, machinists, and the men employed in the power houses.

The Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company controls these lines: Adams Street, Bergen Street, Butler Street, Fifteenth Street, Greenwood, Hicks Street, Hoyt Street, Park Avenue, Seventh Avenue, and Vanderbilt Avenue, West End division.

The lines controlled by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company are the Bushwick, Bowery Bay, Court Street, Calvary Cemetery, Cross-Town, Cypress Hills, Cross-Town Annex, Flatbush Avenue, Flushing Avenue, Flatlands, Fort Hamilton, Fulton Street, Furman Street, Gates Avenue, Grand Street, Greenpoint, Greenpoint and Lorimer, Hamilton Avenue, Lee and Nostrand Avenues, Lutheran Cemetery, Meeker Avenue, Montague Street cable, Myrtle Avenue, Putnam Avenue, Prospect Park and Holy Cross Cemetery, Richmond Hill cable, Second Avenue, Third Avenue, Tompkins Avenue, Union Avenue, Broadway, East New-York, Ralph Avenue, Reid Avenue, and Sumner Avenue.

The Brooklyn City and Newtown Company controls the De Kalb Avenue and Franklin Avenue lines.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Road controls the Coney Island line, Greenwood Cemetery line, Hamilton Avenue and Prospect Park line, and the Jay and Smith Street line.

The Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin control one line.

Arbitration Commissioner Feeney tried all day yesterday to bring about a reconciliation, but he was not able to do anything.

The men were making extensive preparations to strike, but the railroad officials were not the less active. General Manager Bogardus was on duty at the Montague Street office of the Brooklyn Heights Company. President Lewis, however, was at home. He said he intended to get sufficient sleep while quiet prevailed, for he did not know when he would be able to sleep again if the threatened tie-up occurred.

Three employes of the Brooklyn Heights Company visited all the stables, car houses, and transfer offices yesterday, and tacked up printed notices calling attention to the law regarding the railroads.

These notices were headed, "Criminal Law Relating to the Protection of Railroads." Then followed sections from the Penal Code, under the following sub-heads: "Injury to Railroad Property"; "Damage by Explosives"; "Injuries to Engines and Machinery"; "Attempts to Use Explosives"; "Threatening Violence to Passengers"; "Interference with Passengers"; "Obstructing Railway Tracks"; "Riots."

General Manager Bogardus sent out letters to foremen in charge of car houses, instructing them to discharge every man who refused to take out a car.

Mr. Bogardus has taken precautions to prevent, so far as possible, any interference with the running of the cars. He has heard of threats that, in case the men decide to tie up the roads, in order to make it an effectual tie-up, the trolley wires will be cut.

Mr. Bogardus said that certain men—he would not call them leaders, but they were looked up to by the men—had made these threats, and he knew who they were, but he declined to make their names known at the present time. It was, he said, to have the employes thoroughly understand the law and the penalties attached to its violation that the notices had been posted in the various car houses, so that, if they did attempt any violence, it would be after they had considered the law, and knew what to expect.

Mr. Lewis, in speaking of the troubles, said:

"Our men do not understand the situation. The position of the company has not been clearly explained to them. I have prepared a statement, but it will not be ready for distribution before to-morrow evening. If we are tied up to-morrow morning, of course these statements will not be sent out. If the men have an opportunity to consider it fully, I do not believe that they will go recklessly into the fight."

President Lewis, while almost positive that the men would tie up his roads this morning, did not think that they would offer any violence.

Superintendent Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Company said that if the men went on strike, the likelihood was that the power houses would shut down, and that there would be no power to operate the cars. He had heard that the employes of the Brooklyn Union elevated road would tie up that road out of sympathy, and because they thought they had not been fairly dealt with during the last two years.

But the employes who were seen by a reporter for The New-York Times said that, while they had not been treated in the best way imaginable, they did not see what they could gain by going out.

The Kings County elevated men will not strike. This is the company of which Gen. James Jourdan is President. General Manager Goundie has an iron-clad agreement with all the employes that they will not strike under any circumstances, and the employes say that they are fairly dealt with, and that they know that just as soon as business will allow, their pay will be increased.

In case of a tie-up to-day, and if the power houses shut down, the Fifth and Seventh Avenue line of the Atlantic Avenue Company and the Flatbush Avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights Company will return to horses in order to carry the United States mails. If the men interfere with the mail cars the Federal Government will be called upon.

All the reserves were in the police stations last night, as were also the members of the mounted squad.

Master Workman Connelly of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, at a late hour last night, said:

"The electrical men employed by the various Brooklyn companies, about 900 in all, were informed by the Superintendents on the divisions in which they were employed that, in case of a tie-up, they would be expected to take out the cars vacated by the motormen and conductors. But the electrical men said they would not do any such work. They were given to understand that, in case of a tie-up, they could consider themselves discharged."

Mr. Connelly also said that when a motorman took his car into the carhouse on the last trip at night he asked what run he would have the next day.

"When the men asked that question to-night at the different terminals," said Mr. Connelly, "they were told that the timetable for to-morrow had not been made out as yet, and would not be made out until to-morrow."

This Mr. Connelly said meant that the company intended to lock out the men.

Mr. Lewis, when asked about this, said it was only a temporary matter simply for last night.

The motormen said that they had been allowed to take home their electric motor levers, but that last night they had been ordered to leave all the levers or keys, as they are called, at the carhouse.

Mr. Connelly said that many of the electricians who reported for duty at 6 o'clock last night had been told that there was no work for them, and that when they asked for an explanation, they were told that there was no explanation, except that there was no work for them. This, Mr. Connelly said, was a deliberate lock-out on the part of the company, and under the circumstances, the only thing for the motormen and conductors to do, would be to strike. It would not do, he said, to allow the electricians to fight their own battles.

ACCUSED OF FORGING CHECKS

WILLIAM H. LEFFER ARRESTED AT BENSONHURST, L. I.

Got Cash for Bogus Checks of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne at the Mechanics' National Bank.

William H. Leffer, thirty-two years old, of Eighty-second Street, near Twenty-third Avenue, Bensonhurst, was locked up at Police Headquarters in this city yesterday on a bench warrant issued by Judge Martine on a complaint of forgery.

It was understood at the Detective Bureau that the charge was made by the banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne of 13 William Street, but particulars of the crime were withheld.

Max Hessberg, a member of the firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, said last night that they were only indirectly interested in the prosecution of William H. Leffer.

Of Leffer's antecedents Mr. Hessberg knew nothing. He came to the service of the firm as bookkeeper in 1881 and left a year ago. Six months ago some discrepancies in accounts resulted in an examination of Leffer's books, and it was ascertained that, by forging the name of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, he had obtained about $2,900 from the Mechanics' National Bank, 33 Wall Street.

The bank was notified, and it made itself a complainant against Leffer by paying Knauth, Nachod & Kühne the amount obtained by the forgeries.

Mr. Hessberg said he did not know if the bank people had negotiated with Leffer to obtain the money so refunded to his former employers, or why such action should have been delayed so long.

Mr. Hessberg was the only member of the firm to be found yesterday, Percival Knauth being absent in Bermuda and Percival Kühne away from his residence, no officer of the bank was found.

At Bensonhurst it was learned that Liffer occupied a commodious house in Eighty-second Street. He went there more than four years ago, and built the home which he has occupied since, with his wife and three children.

A number of persons who lived near Mr. Leffer in Bensonhurst said last evening that they were acquainted with him, but they knew little concerning his business affairs.

He had lived quietly with his family, and, so far as known, had been modest in his household expenditures. He was very fond of cultivating a garden on his premises. Mr. Leffer had attracted the attention of his neighbors by his industrious habits. He had been seen working in his garden at 3 o'clock in the morning. Those who met him regarded him as a pleasant, well-meaning man.

He was arrested at 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Bay Sixteenth Street, and Bath Avenue by Acting Detective Mulvey of Bath Beach and Detective Sergeant Dolan of Superintendent Byrnes's staff. A decoy letter had been sent to Leffer in order to get him away from home.

Mr. Leffer engaged in business for a while at 76 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, as an importer and wholesale liquor dealer. He went out of that business last Fall. He has recently been acting as salesman for a bottling firm.

He was taken to the police station at Nineteenth Avenue, near Bath Avenue, after his arrest, where he was turned over to the New-York authorities by Judge Rhodes.

ORGANIZED BAND OF FORGERS

Chicago Business Men Suffering Through the Operation of a Systematic Plan of Check Raising.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—It is believed that organized forgers have been at work for several weeks in Chicago, and it is expected that at the end of the month, when business men shall write up their books and check up accounts with the banks, it will be found that thousands of dollars have been obtained by the forgers through a systematic plan of check raising.

Certain it is that business men are on the alert, and that Secret Service officers of the Government are actively engaged in tracing a number of instances of raised checks that have been reported within the last two weeks. Bank officials have little to say about the cases that have been reported, and business men also are reluctant about making the facts public that have come to their knowledge.

From the number of instances of checks raised and presented the inference is that the checks have been taken from the mail boxes or after reaching the Post Office.

It is thought that a clever gang is at work, and that it has keys to mail boxes in the business district of the city, or that there is collusion with some person in the employ of the Post Office Department. Representatives of the Secret Service have as little to say about the matter as have the bank officials and the business men whose checks have disappeared for a time, and then have been presented calling for greater amounts than that originally called for.

A Farewell Dinner to Col. Cockerill.

Col. John A. Cockerill departs to-day for Japan, where he is to act as the resident correspondent of The New-York Herald. He expects to remain there for two years. A number of his friends gave him a farewell dinner last night in the Moorish room at the Hoffman House. Among those present were ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Edward S. Stokes, Thomas Campbell, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, J. C. Osgood, William Berri, Marshall P. Wilder, Dr. Wendell Phillips, R. W. Criswell, John B. McCormick, Moses P. Handy, and George Norton.

Fiske Held for Trial.

George W. Fiske, the clerk in a stationery store who wound up a two days' spree by sending out two false alarms of fire at Nassau and Liberty Streets Saturday night, was arraigned before Justice McMahon in the Tombs Police Court yesterday and held in default of $500 bail for trial.

Minister Kato Goes to Washington.

T. Kato, Japanese Minister to England, who arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday night, went to Washington yesterday. He will remain there until Tuesday, and will sail Wednesday on the White Star steamship Teutonic.

SAVED BY THE COACHMAN

McNamara Guided Two Frenzied Horses into a Pile of Stone.

THE MISSES COPPELL NOT INJURED

The Horses Were Only Scratched, but the Brougham Was Badly Damaged—Animals Frightened in the Park.

A pair of frenzied runaway horses attached to a brougham in which were the Misses Edith and Grace Coppell, daughters of George Coppell, dashed out of the Central Park driveway at great speed about noon yesterday. The coachman guided the animals toward a big pile of stone opposite the Savoy Hotel.

The horses were thrown to the ground, the carriage was overturned, and the coachman was hurled through the air and landed on his head. The horses were only scratched, the young women escaped injury, and the coachman was not hurt. The brougham alone was the worse for the accident.

Miss Edith Cappell has been ill for some weeks, and yesterday morning, in company with her sister Grace, who is home from a boarding school, took a drive in the brougham through Central Park, up the Riverside Drive, and return.

As they approached the Fifth Avenue entrance, the horses, which are very spirited, took fright at a party of riders on horseback, coming up behind, and plunged so madly to one side that the pole was broken off close to the socket.

The animals became unmanageable at once, and all John McNamara, the coachman, could do was to guide them safely by a number of carriages straight into the pile of stone and lumber in front of the Savoy.

The horses were going at a mad gallop when they struck the pile, and the shock was so great that they were thrown with great force to the ground.

The brougham toppled over on its side, but the young women, though badly shaken up and frightened, were not injured.

The coachman was pitched over the lumber pile onto the pavement, where he landed on his head. Bystanders rushed up, thinking the man must be killed, but he arose, brushed them aside, and soon regained his coachmanlike dignity. With the remark that "everything goes," he turned his attention to the occupants of the brougham.

The young women were cared for most kindly by the people of the Savoy, who saw that they were taken safely to their home, at 16 East Tenth Street. Horses and carriage were removed to the stables of the New-York Cab Company near by.

When the accident happened a big crowd gathered, and during the excitement a sneak thief stole from the brougham a clock which was attached to the inside of the carriage. Mr. Coppell said he regretted the loss of this clock much more than the damage to the brougham.

At the Coppell home last night the Misses Coppell said they felt none the worse for their accident. The coachman consulted the family physician, Dr. Janeway, of 36 West Fortieth Street, who told him that he was "not hurt a bit."

Mr. Coppell is a commission merchant, doing business at 24 Exchange Place.

ORDERED CLOSED BY THE HEALTH BOARD

Four of Oyster Bay's Six Churches Obeyed—One Pastor Refused.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 13.—In their efforts to stop the spread of scarlet fever here, the Board of Health directed the six churches to refrain from holding services to-day. Four respected the order.

When the board's action became known yesterday, ministers went to the office of Town Clerk Knapp. The Rev. W. C. Steele, pastor of the Methodist Church, said that he had never heard of such an action being taken, but that if it was necessary he was ready to comply.

The Rev. C. S. Wightman, pastor of the Baptist Church, opposed the order, and his church was one of the two that held its usual services.

The other was St. Dominic's Catholic Church. Pastor Crowley said to-night that he could not close the church without the permission of the Bishop, and, as the instructions of the Board of Health did not reach him in time to lay the matter before the Bishop, he was forced to hold services.

It is probable that the Board of Health will hold a special meeting to-morrow to consider the action of the Baptist congregation in declining to respect the order.

No new cases of scarlet fever were reported to-day.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN LANDLORD

Carey B. Moon, the Creator of "Saratoga Fried Potatoes."

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Carey B. Moon, eighty-two years old, who had been seriously ill since Tuesday, died of heart failure this afternoon. For over a third of a century he was known as the manager of Moon's Lake House, the celebrated road house at Saratoga Lake.

He was the originator of the "Saratoga fried potatoes," which are known to all Saratoga visitors. He retired from the Lake House a number of years ago, and had since enjoyed the quiet of old age. He was twice married, and leaves a wife and also a son by his first wife.

To be a New-York Choirmaster.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—William Smedley, for the last eleven years the choirmaster of St. James's Episcopal Church, and for several years the choirmaster also of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, has resigned his positions here, to become the choirmaster of All Angels' Episcopal Church of New-York City. Mr. Smedley was born in Nottingham, England, fifty years ago. He was a soloist in Trinity Church, New-York, for several years before coming to Chicago.

The Ketchabonneck House Burned.

WEST HAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 13.—The Ketchabonneck House, of which F. C. Raynor was proprietor, was burned early this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The hotel's capacity was about 100 guests. Mr. Raynor and his family were the only occupants. They were awakened by the flames, and ran out in their night clothing. Nothing was saved. The insurance is $10,000.

Was Williams's Superior Officer.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Claude Ottignon, sixty years old, a special police officer here, died this afternoon at his home in Hamilton Avenue, from heart disease.

He was Roundsman of the Broadway squad in New-York City when Inspector Williams was a patrolman.

Little Hope for Miss Stevenson.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 13.—There is no encouragement in Miss Stevenson's condition to-night, although there has been no material change for some days.

Senator Tasse of Montreal Dying.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13.—Senator Tasse is dying. It is not expected that he will live many hours.

DESTITUTE NEWFOUNDLANDERS

A Condition of Famine Existing Along the Northern Coast—Many Threatened with Starvation.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 13.—The officers of the mail steamer Virginia Lake, which arrived here to-day, report intense destitution along the northern coast of Newfoundland.

The steamer recently carried 500 barrels of flour to the north for distribution among the needy families, but as this amount is totally inadequate to meet the condition of famine existing there, the Government will send her off again to-morrow with another supply, this being the last opportunity for sending relief to the inhabitants of those parts until next April. From now until that time they will have to support themselves as best they can.

At to-day's services in all the churches many references were made by the preachers to the necessity of their parishioners immediately giving money, clothing, or food for the relief of their impoverished brethren, and attention was called to the fact that the resources of the local committees on relief would be exhausted this week unless more generosity should be exhibited by citizens.

WORK THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

MATTERS THAT ARE ON THE PROGRAMMES OF THE TWO HOUSES.

No Doubt that the Senate Will Pass the Urgent Deficiency Bill—Great Pressure in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It confidently is expected that the Urgent Deficiency bill will be out of the way before the end of the week. There will be a number of speeches on the income tax from Republicans in the Senate, but there will be no effort at undue delay, nor will the Republicans countenance filibustering. Despite the opposition of Mr. Quay, which has necessitated several roll calls, and the fight that Mr. Hill is making, as soon as the Republicans shall have made the speeches arranged for, they will permit a vote on the bill, and generally will support the appropriation. Mr. Cockrell expects to see the vote taken by Wednesday, and says the bill will have at least fifty votes out of the total vote of eighty-five, as the Senate now stands.

The Nicaraguan Canal bill is still the unfinished business in the Senate. The Pension, Military Academy, and the Fortifications Appropriation bills all have been reported to the Senate, and Mr. Cockrell will call them up as fast as possible. The Canal bill, while retaining its right of way, probably will yield to the appropriation bills, when they shall be called up.

Mr. Gorman's promised speech on the financial question, which was to be delivered on Saturday, probably will be made to-morrow.

The programme of business to be considered in the House this week probably will be arranged by the Committee on Rules at a meeting to be held to-morrow. Two days are appropriated already. Monday, under the rules, is devoted to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia, and at least part of Tuesday will be taken up with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

In the first morning hour devoted to committee business the Grout bill, to make oleomargarine, butterine, and other substitutes for and imitations of dairy products, subject to the laws of the State into which they may be transported, will come up, and inevitably will precipitate a parliamentary contest. There remains but one hour for its consideration under the present call of committees, and opponents of the bill profess their ability to prevent its passage within that period. Should the bill fail to reach a final vote at this stage, Mr. Hatch doubtless would appeal to the Committee on Rules for a special assignment.

There already is pressure being brought to bear upon the Committee on Rules for orders for the disposition of bills. Requests have been preferred on behalf of enough measures to take up all the remaining time of the session, save that which will be required for disposing of the appropriation bills and the bills called up in the morning hour by the several committees. Among those measures which, according to a member of the Committee on Rules, are likely to become the subject of favorable action by the Committee on Rules, are the bills to provide payment of the French spoliation claims; to provide for the readjustment and refunding of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness; to provide for public buildings in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds; to provide for the more speedy settlement of claims arising under the Bowman act; the Free-Ship bill, and the bill providing for the reclassification and rearrangement of the salaries of postal clerks.

ASHORE ON BATEMAN'S POINT

The Crew of the Schooner Eva L. Leonard Rescued from a Perilous Position Off Newport Harbor.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 13.—The schooner Eva L. Leonard, Philip Moore, master, went ashore on Bateman's Point early this evening, and will prove a total wreck.

It began to blow a lively gale about 6 P. M., when the craft was beating in between Beaver Tail and Bateman's Point to make this harbor. Brenton's Reef and Beaver Tail lights were made all right, when the Captain lost his bearings in the thick but brief snowstorm then raging, and, getting too close to the rocks, was driven on them. A force of police responding to a burglar alarm at the residence of Prof. Agassiz, which proved a false one, first saw the schooner and gave the alarm. Price's Neck life-saving crew and the neighbors responded, and found the waves breaking over the vessel's mast, and no sign of life aboard.

The life-saving apparatus was ran two miles over the roughest kind of roads. The surfboat could not have lived in the sea running, and the lifeline was brought into use and shot four times before an individual appeared to grasp it and secure it. Then the Captain and three men were brought ashore through the waves in the breeches buoy. The men were much affected by the cold and were badly used up, but will be all right to-morrow. They were cared for at G. M. Hutton's Summer residence.

The schooner hails from Boston, and was laden with 201 tons of coal from Hoboken, consigned to John Congdon of this city. The work of the life-saving crew was noble and efficient. The mate was Henry Moore, the Captain's brother. The other two men were Portuguese. The men gave themselves up for lost. The waves put out all their lights, including their torches. They could not make the rigging.

The schooner is owned by A. B. Perry & Co. of Boston. She is quite old and registers 195 tons.

Mayor Strong and the Police.

The curiosity of the public as to Mayor Strong's idea as to the reorganization of the Police Department is to be satisfied before the end of the week. The Mayor has been giving careful consideration to Superintendent Byrnes's letter of resignation, particularly that part of it in which the Superintendent said he would be willing to give any assistance in his power to the new administration in its efforts to reform the Police Department. Mr. Strong will announce in a few days his position as regards a reorganization of the force by Superintendent Byrnes, and it is generally conceded by the politicians that the letter of resignation will never be sent to the Police Commissioners.

Railroad and Ferry Property Burned.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 13.—Fire at 3 o'clock this morning at South Jacksonville destroyed the Jacksonville Ferry Company's slip and shed, the ferryboat Ravenswood, four flat cars, a locomotive, and two coaches of the Jacksonville, Mayport and Pablo River Railroad. The wharf and warehouse of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railroad were also burned, with a lighter loaded with shingles. A grocery store was also consumed with its entire stock.

GOV. PATTISON FOR MAYOR

A Movement to Nominate Him Against Martin's Candidate.

NOT SATISFIED WITH MR. WARWICK

Philadelphia Municipal League Will Decide on Its Policy at To-night's Meeting.

JUSTICES WHOM GOV. PATTISON DENOUNCED

They Were Found Very Useful in Election Times—Candidates for Councils to Pass Under Review.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13.—Some members of the Municipal League are in favor of formally placing Gov. Pattison's name before the people as the candidate for Mayor against Mr. Warwick, whom Martin nominated at the Republican Convention, before the Democratic Convention meets on Wednesday. The league's managers will meet to-morrow night and the Mayoralty situation will be one of the matters considered.

It was this organization which first declared formally against Quay's candidate, Penrose. After the petition to the bosses had been prepared, the league felt that the fight should be made against Penrose by name, and adopted the protest which was published in The New-York Times about two weeks ago.

The league is the chief body of independent voters in the city. It has organizations in about one-third of the wards in the city, and its voting strength is upward of 4,000. A majority of its members are said to be Republicans on national political questions. George Burnham, Jr., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is President. Its Board of Managers includes many who became members of the Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five. Prominent among them are Finley Acker, Frederick B. Miles, Stuart Wood, Henry Gawthrop, Theodore M. Etting, Charles F. Abbott, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, the Secretary of the league; Craig D. Ritchie, George E. Mapes, Charles A. Brinley, and M. Dubois Miller.

Should the league declare for Pattison, it would be the beginning of a rallying of the non-partisan voters to his standard, and the belief is expressed that he would consent to accept the nomination if it came to him as a nomination at the hands of the non-partisan elements of the city.

There are loud calls in some of the papers to-day for an overhauling of the city's affairs by a committee of investigation similar to the Lexow committee. These calls are for an overhauling of Councils, in view of the recent charges of corruption which have been made, along the lines suggested in The New-York Times two days ago.

Some comment is made on the sudden prostration of Dave Martin after the attack made on him by Quay last Wednesday. The boss took to his bed the day after the convention, suffering from "exhaustion." It came on him as suddenly as it ever did on a Police Captain in New-York while the Lexow committee was in session.

Quay's Sensational Accusation.

It is seldom that a single remark of any man at any time lets in so much light on municipal government as did the remark of Senator Quay last Wednesday, in the Senate, when he said that "a member of the National Committee" was in the employ of a great corporation, and could not, therefore, help to nominate "for an important office," a man who ought not to be nominated, as the Senator understood it.

It is regarded here as a flat statement that "Dave" Martin is drawing from the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Philadelphia Traction Company a good round sum of money. It makes it plain, if Quay spoke the truth, why Martin has such prominence in

Boulevard bill, which involved the expenditure of about $14,000,000 for the construction of a boulevard from the Pennsylvania Railroad station to the park, diagonally across the city. As the people regard it now, it was a good thing that this did not become a law, but if "Dave" Martin is under a big salary obligation to the company, it is now easy to understand why he, as the party "boss," cracked the whip over Councilmen's heads and drove them to support the measure.

How to Own a City Government.

The remark which Quay made makes plain many other incidents in the history of Councils in comparatively recent times. If it should turn out that the Philadelphia Traction Company is the corporation to which Quay referred, or one of them, if there are more than one, it would explain why it was that, in spite of public protests, the suburban trolley ordinance was passed by Councils. The day that measure came up, Martin was in the Council Chamber, and he made appeals and gave orders in sight of everybody, which sent the ordinance through the legislative mill. Not a Councilman who valued his political life dared disobey. The entire incident was one of the most instructive in the long series, which might make a most entertaining book on "How to Own a City Government by Paying Salary to One Man."

If a Lexow committee were to come to this city, as so many of the people hope may be the case, if it did not find the petty police blackmailing which was found in New-York, it might at least throw some light on that form of government which a ward politician sells to private concerns which will pay him a salary. An investigation here would bring to light many things of interest in the government of cities. It might not succeed in landing as many members of Councils in jail as are popularly supposed to have been paid cold cash for their votes, but, if the matter were probed to the bottom, it would throw light on how a system can grow up in which three men, namely, David H. Lane, who gets $10,000 or thereabouts from the Philadelphia Traction Company; "Dave" Martin, who, according to Quay, draws a salary from a corporation, and Charles A. Porter, who has become a millionaire because he has been awarded contracts under the City Government, can acquire such power that no man can be nominated for an office who is not agreeable to these men.

These three men might show that they had never done a single act which, under the law, they may not do, but it would be a relief to the citizens of Philadelphia to have them do that. It would also be an instructive lesson from which the wise might hereafter avoid the conditions which now exist, and which, if Martin, Porter, and Lane were not honest men, might result more disastrously to the city. It would never do to allow any one not inclined to obey the laws to have the power which these men now have, and at the same time the interests of great private corporations so much at heart.

Magistrates Useful to the Combine.

There are some things in connection with the Police Magistrates which the friends of decent government are going to look up during the next few weeks. These officials are elected here. Some of them are members of the "combine," and do not devote their entire energies to what Senator Quay evidently thinks is a judicial position. The interesting question of how prominent in ward politics—in the nomination of men for offices and the distribution of places—a judicial officer may properly make himself might receive some solution if the relations of some of the Magistrates to the "toughs" who do criminal work on election day were fully known. There is a case, for instance, in which three men who were arrested for attempting frauds at a primary were before one of the Police Magistrates who is still in office. The men were promptly dismissed the morning they came before the Justice, and that is the last that was ever heard of the proceedings. People here believe that the whole subject of improper work by Police Justices, or magistrates, as they are called here, has not been covered by such investigation as was made in Divver's far-famed district on the east side of New-York City, and there is likely to be some overhauling of the matter down here.

The "combine" in this city controls the nomination of the Magistrates as absolutely as did Tammany Hall dictate the appointments of Police Justices in New-York. The Magistrates are useful in many ways to the "combine," although the Bardsley investigation and the developments growing out of it curtailed somewhat the benefits which accrued to the politicians from owning Magistrates. Six or eight of these officials who had political influence were appointed each year to collect the delinquent mercantile taxes. Out of these collections there grew such a scandal when the Bardsley stealings came to light that Gov. Pattison convened the Senate in extraordinary session to impeach them. Since that date it has been a little less desirable than it was formerly to be designated to do this work. There is not so much possibility of getting a "divvy," because new rules govern in such matters, and there has been an honest man or two in the Treasury.

Still, members of the "combine" find it useful to control these Judges, just the same as Tammany Hall sometimes found it useful to control Police Justices in New-York City. It sometimes happens that a saloon keeper who has influence in his ward, or some heeler who is valuable on election day, or some other creature of the "combine," would, in the ordinary course of events, be subject to the law in police court proceedings, and the "combine," wishing to preserve itself intact, puts its men into these Magistrates' chairs, and the man who is arrested, if he has the backing of the "combine," or, in common English, a "pull," sometimes is relieved of the annoyance of doing time or of paying a very heavy fine. For this he is grateful as he understands gratitude, and feels bound to return the favor by being more demonstrative than ever whenever there comes an occasion to serve the "combine."

The fact that the "combine" does thus control the magistrates is responsible for some very picturesque persons on the magistrate's bench. Reference has been made to the fact that five or six of them were thought by Gov. Pattison to merit impeachment for malfeasance in office three or four years ago, but because of lack of jurisdiction none was impeached.

A little thing like a threat of impeachment does not worry the "combine," and so it comes about that these men, whose names were mixed in the scandal, stand just as high among the members of the "combine" after they were detected as they did before. In short, Mr. Durham, who has broken with Martin, and now pins his faith to Quay, became more powerful after this incident than he was before. It rather seems to have served as credentials for his usefulness in "combine" management, with Martin, Porter, and others.

Some Men with Histories.

The "combine" has just nominated some new candidates for Justices. One of them was Thomas W. South, who is to represent the Thirty-fifth Ward, according to the understanding of the public. He was nominated because Hamilton Disston insisted that he should be nominated, and Mr. Disston is powerful in the "combine" from the Twenty-ninth Ward. Mr. Disston is very rich. He is not in politics to support himself. He is a millionaire and more too, and is engaged in the legitimate business of making saws. He also has great interests in the Philadelphia Traction Company, and this is much more to the point. Whatever may have been Mr. Disston's precise reasons for wanting to favor Thomas W. South with a magistracy at a $3,000 salary is not known, but some facts regarding Mr. South are known not only by the public but by the official records of the committee which investigated the Bardsley stealings.

Mr. South was one of the men appointed to collect the delinquent taxes. He was one of the men whom Gov. Pattison wanted impeached for malfeasance in office, but in the convention last Wednesday he received 920 votes, which was the highest number cast for any candidate.

Another candidate of the "combine" was Frank S. Harrison. He has been receiving teller in the City Treasury under George B. McCreary. He was nominated because Israel W. Durham, the retiring Justice from that ward, Quay member of the "combine," and once in danger of impeachment, wanted him nominated.

Another man on the list is Thomas W. Cunningham, who represents the Tenth Ward. It is said that his presence on the magistrates' ticket is due to the potent influence of a firm of contractors which does business under the style of McMichael Brothers. The relations between this firm and the firm of Filbert, Porter & Co. are such that when the one firm wanted Mr. Cunningham nominated for Police Justice, the member of the other firm, Mr. Porter, Martin's partner in the "combine," was able to put him there.

Another candidate is Robert Gillespie. He is now a magistrate. He hails from the Nineteenth Ward, and was nominated because "Dave" Martin wanted him. They have common interests, living in the same ward, politically speaking.

Ambrose Pullinger, who is now a magistrate, is nominated from the Twenty-second Ward. He was at one time foreman of the Fire Department in Germantown, and while there qualified himself, according to the ideas of the "combine," to sit upon the Justice's bench.

James F. Neall is the candidate from the Twenty-eighth Ward. This is Mr. Charles A. Porter's ward, and inasmuch as both Durham and Martin have one of their constituents upon the Board of Magistrates, it was thought only fair that Mr. Porter should have one.

The "combine," according to Martin, went out of existence on Tuesday night last at midnight. Notwithstanding that fact, something very like the "combine" controlled the Magisterial Convention to such an extent that the men who had been agreed upon by the "combine" two weeks and a half ago as the candidates for magistrates, received almost the entire vote in the convention.

The candidates for the Councils, to whom the Committee of Ninety-five is going to pay some attention, were nominated in precisely the same way. Men who had been faithful to the "combine"—and the "combine" has a new significance when considering its relation to railroads now from what it did before Quay made his charges in the Senate—were nominated almost without fail. Men who had been faithful to the people at the expense of the "combine"—and there were a very few—were quietly left at home.

After the Grip

Weak, Tired, Discouraged

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Perfect Health and Strength.

"I had the grip, which left my system in a bad condition. My strength was all gone, and I was getting weaker every day. My friends said my final rest could not long be deferred. I could not do any work, lacked an appetite, and my rest was much disturbed at night. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I was greatly benefited, and the second restored my lost health entirely, so that I can do my

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

work as well as ever. I owe my present health and strength to Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs M. L. Coburn, West Berlin, Vermont.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

PANIC AT A MURDERED MAN'S FUNERAL

Floor of a New-Haven Catholic Church Settles Three Inches.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 13.—There was a panic in the Italian Catholic Church, at Brewery and Wooster Streets, this city, today, during the funeral services of Rafaele Del Grego, who was murdered on Thursday evening last. The church was crowded and Father Beccherini had just arisen to perform the office for the dead, when there was a break and a crushing noise—the floor of the church was giving way. Immediately there was a rush on the part of the people, and the scene was turned from one of solemnity to one of tumultuous activity. Women shrieked, and some fainted, and the men, if anything, were less heroic.

There were four windows in the rear of the church, and through these, regardless of glass or sash, affrighted men, women, and children went tumbling in a mad effort to escape. The doors, very small in size, there for a time blocked and finally were burst from their fastenings.

The priest shouted from the sanctuary to his people, telling them there was no danger, but his flock was deaf to his entreaties, thinking only of escape. It was something short of a miracle that a place where there were so many packed, the injuries resulting from the panic were so few. The greatest reported is a broken arm.

After the church was emptied it was found that the floor had settled about three inches.

THE PLATT-BROOKFIELD CONTEST

Not Likely It Will Be Settled at the Meeting Thursday.

It is not likely that the contest for supremacy between Mr. Platt and Mr. Brookfield will be settled, as per programme, at the meeting of the Republican County Committee next Thursday evening. The Levinson-Sborbora contest in the Second District will be in the way of an election of Chairman, and, under the rules, the election will go over until the next meeting. The next stated meeting will not be held for a month, but a special one may be called.

Few of Mr. Brookfield's friends were doing anything of a political nature yesterday, but those who were talked with confidence of his success. The Platt men had been using pencil and paper, and punctuated their claims with figures.

"Brookfield cannot possibly win," one of them declared to a reporter for The New-York Times. "There will be against him for a certainty 84 or 85 votes. The total vote will be 153, so he will not come any where near being elected."

Edward Lauterbach, when asked whether he was a candidate against Mr. Brookfield, replied that so far as he knew he was not. He was willing, he remarked, to do anything he could to help the Republican Party. The postponement of the election of Chairman, he thought, might give a good opportunity for uniting some of the warring factions.

MORE COTTON MILLS FOR THE SOUTH

New-Hampshire Companies Project New Enterprises.

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 13.—The Southern movement of cotton industries which has affected Massachusetts is also felt in New-Hampshire. Representative Thurber of this city on Tuesday will introduce a bill in the Legislature at Concord similar to the bills introduced in Massachusetts in the interests of the Lowell mills. Mr. Thurber's bill is in the interest of the Jackson and Nashua Manufacturing Companies of Nashua.

It will ask for the Jackson Company the right to increase its capital stock from $600,000 to $1,300,000, and that the Nashua Company may be allowed to increase its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. The bill also asks the right to build mills in any State in the United States.

The companies have been manufacturers of heavy goods that have come in competition with Southern mills. It is understood that with the additional capital mills are to be built at once in the South to manufacture sheetings, &c.

The mills here will change their product to fine yarns.

STRICKEN WITH HEART DISEASE

Indian Commissioner Painter Dies Suddenly in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Charles C. Painter, Washington agent of the Indian Rights Association and a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, died at his rooms in this city this evening. He had been in excellent health up to this morning, when he was stricken with heart disease and died in twelve hours.

Mr. Painter was sixty-two years old, a native of Virginia, but a resident nearly all his life in Massachusetts. He was one of the most prominent workers in Indian affairs in the country, and had been connected with the Indian Rights Association ten years. About a year ago he was appointed Indian Commissioner. Mr. Painter leaves a wife and one son, a physician in a Boston hospital. His remains will be interred at Great Barrington, Mass.

Mrs. Thorow Wants No Bondsman.

Mrs. Augusta Thorow, whose testimony is wanted in the cases of several indicted policemen, spent a quiet Sunday in the House of Detention, in Mulberry Street.

She had no visitors. Her husband called on her shortly after her arrest on Saturday to bring her some clothing, but he had not been to see her again up to 10 o'clock last night.

Mrs. Thorow, on learning that her bail had been fixed at $2,500, said emphatically on Saturday that she would not try to obtain a bondsman, and she has kept her word.

She refused to see reporters, and would not talk even to the officials in the house.

She greeted very pleasantly, however, the four or five female witnesses she met in the sitting room of the women's part of the building. Among her companions yesterday was Mrs. Mitchell, a witness of the murder of Bridget Gorman, who was killed by Eliza Hogan at 20 Mott Street a week ago yesterday.

OPEN TO FRIENDS ONLY

Superintendent Byrnes Closes the Doors of Saloons.

SENDS MEN FROM HEADQUARTERS

Every Section of the City Covered and 176 Proprietors Arrested—Well-Known Resorts Closed Tight.

Most of the salooon keepers of New-York sold drinks only to the friends of themselves or their bartenders yesterday. Superintendent Byrnes had the excise laws enforced as they never have been before, and all over the city his men were active.

When the clocks began to sound the hour that divided Saturday from Sunday, out of Police Headquarters more than sixty men marched to lose their night's rest and gather in the violaters of the law. Then it became apparent that Superintendent Byrnes had acted with a clearly defined purpose when he recently had thirty men added to the staff of Inspector McLaughlin. He used them all all day yesterday.

The men were divided in bands of three, and in nearly every case one of the three was an old member of the force who acted as guardian and guide to others whose faces were not known at the doors of saloons.

Through three or four precincts each band rushed, working its way into and making an arrest in each place where there were indications that overthirsty citizens were tarrying late, and where entrance could be effected. In many cases they took their prisoners to the nearest station house; in others the unfortunate vendors were escorted to Police Headquarters, where many of them spent the rest of the night.

When one of these bands of three had finished its precincts to the satisfaction of its leader, it went to others, and in many cases made captures in places that had been overlooked by the raiders who had gone before.

As soon as an arrest was made, the nearest policeman on post was called, and he was made the watchdog of the place of capture.

When daylight came, the Captains of precincts took a share in the pursuit, and each sent out two men in citizens' clothes to help the sleepless Central Office men. So the work went on till noon, and then, in some parts of the city, whole platoons were hastily metamorphosed into detectives.

This was particularly the case along and in the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue, where the day of rest is always a day of beer. Half a dozen men watched a single block, and the pitcher that went to the well come back as dry as when it went.

Many of the best-known resorts, whose proprietors have been wont to name the far-away date on which they threw away their keys, were tightly closed to the unknown thirsty, and friends had to flatten themselves to fit a small opening of closely-guarded doors.

The Tenderloin was forced to forget itself, to put chains across its portals, and require positive identification of all whom it entertained.

In the lower east side the denizens did not have their usual Sunday, for swarms of detectives kept close watch on "family entrances," and fended off individuals as well as families. Several places near the East River were the property of daring men early in the morning. One of them, near Twenty-fifth Street and the river, was wide open at 6 A. M., and a nonchalant policeman stood before it whenever he was not within it. The proprietors of these places were not so daring a little later in the day, when the detectives came their way and transferred many of them and their bartenders to the station houses.

The quickness with which the news of a few arrests flew around the precincts, and caused a hasty guard mount on rear and side doors, and the order from the man in charge, "only those you know," was wonderful.

The member of a secret society found himself in a familiar-looking apartment when he reached the inner gate of many resorts, for there confronting him was the familiar wicket of the entrance to the lodge room, and behind it an eye that took a careful picture of him, a voice that told him whether he was in good standing, and a man who was taking no chances.

But even the wicket was ineffectual in several cases. A notable one of these was a Park Row saloon where after midnight throngs gather. About thirty men were drinking in the place at 2:15 A. M. The proprietor stood by the wicket, which is in a rear door, and he admitted only regular customers. A man wanted to get out. The proprietors rested his watchful eye as he was opening the door, and in a second two burly strangers had crowded in. They saw a bartender sell a drink, and promptly marched him off to Police Headquarters.

Several well-known places in or very near the Tenderloin were not disturbed, but they all kept a close watch on the outer gate. The doorman of one of these received a shock about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, however. This place is more fortunate than several others, in that its after hours' entrance is of a private nature—a front door that opens the way to the tenement on the second floor. The bell clanged, the door was opened, and a policeman stepped briskly in. The cerberus trembled and stammered. The policeman blurted out: "For the love o' heaven, give me a whisky. I'm starved."

He got his drink in the hallway.

The hotels, too, were cautious. Several of them do a splendid Sunday business in private rooms, and these several changed their scenes of operation yesterday as soon as they heard of the fearful execution Superintendent Byrnes's men were doing.

The police courts had a busy day. All the accused vendors were held in $100 each for trial, and hundreds of names were added to the thousands of untried excise law violators.

The returns of the arrests late last night showed a total of 176. This is 81 more than the number made last week, but 64 less than the largest number made in a single day last Summer. As a matter of fact, however, the saloons yesterday were more tightly closed, but a large number of the usual offenders against the law were saved from arrest by a tip as to the Superintendent's proposed move, which somehow leaked out in advance. The arrests as recorded by precincts were as follows:

Old Slip	0	West 37th St.	6
Church St.	2	East 35th St.	6
City Hall	0	West 47th St.	20
Oak St.	4	East 51st St.	3
Leonard St.	4	West 68th St.	6
Elizabeth St.	3	East 67th St.	13
Madison St.	2	West 100th St.	6
Macdougal St.	4	East 88th St.	11
Charles St.	1	East 104th St.	10
Mulberry St.	1	East 126th St.	4
Eldridge St.	10	West 125th St.	3
Delancey St.	2	High Bridge	0
Union Market	1	West 152d St.	2
5th St.	10	161st St.	15
Mercer St.	8	Tremont	0
West 20th St.	3	King's Bridge	0
Broadway Squad	0	Harbor Police	0
East 22d St.	8	Steamboat squad	0
West 30th St.	2	Broadway squad	0
Total			176

The detectives and patrolmen were still busily working at 1 A. M. to-day.

BIG POLICE RAID IN HARLEM.

Ninety-one Arrests Made in the Royal Poolroom.

Capt. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station raided the Royal Poolroom, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

The place is over a clothing store, and is a big room, with twenty pool tables in it. The Captain instructed Policemen Eggers, McCue, and Brown to superintend the raid. The three special men went to the poolroom and played several games.

Forty of the reserves, under a Roundsman, collected outside. Then Eggers and Brown slammed the doors.

One man opened a window on the side and jumped. He saved himself by catching the iron rod of an awning, and was induced by the Roundsman to drop into his arms. Four others succeeded in escaping by climbing down the leaders. The police filed in and took the prisoners away. There were ninety-one of them in all. Jacob Semansky, the manager, and Benjamin Dramson, the assistant manager, and two attendants at the tables were arrested. The eighty-seven others were patrons of the place. They were all taken to the station house. All but twenty-five were admitted to bail.

REPORT OF THE ACADEMIE DE MEDECINE OF FRANCE.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD *OF* ALL *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* PURITY *AND* FREEDOM *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

CRUSADE AGAINST THE SALOONS

A SERIES OF MEETINGS TO PROTEST AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING.

Thomas E. Murphy, Son of the Great Temperance Advocate, Makes an Earnest Address.

The temperance crusade, for which preparations have been in progress for several weeks, to protest against legislation authorizing the opening of liquor saloons on Sunday, was opened last evening in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, under the leadership of Thomas E. Murphy, son of the great temperance advocate, Francis Murphy.

The crusade, which is to be continued for the next two weeks, is under the auspices of the Christian Men's Total Abstinence Union, of which John O. Huyler is President.

Mr. Murphy has recently returned from a temperance crusade in the West, and in the New-England States, and claims to have invested with the blue ribbon of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages hundreds of thousands.

He is a man of medium height and build, with dark hair and mustache. He is about thirty-five years old, of nervous temperament, and while speaking passes through the entire range of dramatic gestures and intonation. His voice is rich and melodious, with a touch of the Irish brogue when he becomes excited in his denunciations of the liquor traffic.

His address was repeatedly applauded, and at the close of the proceedings large numbers of those present took the temperance pledge and were invested with the blue ribbon.

"I am foolish enough to believe," Mr. Murphy said, with great emphasis, "that the time will come in this Nation when the open door of the saloons will be closed. One hundred and twenty thousand persons have signed the pledge in Connecticut, and among them the Governor-elect of the State.

"The drink traffic has taken hold of the people because of the appetite and taste for liquor which it has created. Geniality and sociability are the habits that hold the people in bondage and that bring destruction upon thousands of families."

Mr. Murphy referred at length to the misfortunes that his father brought upon his family before he became a total abstainer. He expressed his belief that there was no remedy for the vice of intemperance but total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages.

Among others who were present and who delivered addresses were ex-Judge Noah Davis, the Rev. Dr. Thompson, pastor of the church; ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, who presided, and Col. H. H. Hadley.

Ex-Judge Davis delivered an exhaustive address, in which he impressed the necessity of arousing public sentiment in this city to prevent the passage of any measure at Albany which would allow the saloons to be opened on Sunday.

"Let the law be so amended," he said, "that the blinds on the saloon windows must be thrown up, so that people can see into the saloons, and this will effectually put an end to liquor selling on Sunday. It is the closed doors and windows of the saloon that lead to the ruination of so many families."

The proceedings were enlivened with a musical programme rendered by the church choir, under the leadership of Prof. Merrit Rice.

This evening several prominent speakers will be present in the church, and the crusade will be continued every evening during the week.

BARRYMORE'S DAUGHTER'S ESCAPE

The Young Actress Nearly Asphyxiated in a Milwaukee Hotel.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 13.—Miss Ethel Barrymore, daughter of Maurice Barrymore, the well-known actor, was found unconscious in her room in the Davidson Hotel this morning, from partial asphyxiation.

Miss Barrymore, who is a member of John Drew's company, retired shortly after midnight, leaving word for an early call. The call was made, but Miss Barrymore did not respond, nor had she made her appearance up to the time the train was due on which the company was going to Chicago.

The door was forced, and Miss Barrymore was found insensible. The room was filled with gas which had escaped from an open burner. Physicians were summoned and the young woman restored to consciousness. It is thought she will be able to appear with the company to-morrow night.

A Few Old Postage Stamps.

From The Boston Transcript.

A short time ago a young woman of Medford, while rummaging in her father's attic, came across an old reticule in which there were half a dozen old stamps. The reticule had been there since 1862, and, thinking that the stamps might be valuable from their age, she took them to her father and asked him to inquire into their value. Last week, to her surprise, her father told her that for her interest in the stamps he would pay her fare to Washington and back, and her expenses for a two weeks' visit there. This sounds like a very liberal offer, but it is probably not so much so as it seems. The expenses of such a trip might be about $50, while the stamps are worth about $90. They are the three-cent pink of the issue of 1861, and are valued in the new catalogue, which is just coming out, at $15 each. In the old catalogue they were offered at $5, but they have become so rare that the price has been put up. Although they could probably not be sold to a dealer for that price, they are sufficiently valuable to make it a lucky find.

The First Free Public School.

From The Boston Transcript, Jan. 12.

Dedham, Mass., claims the honor of having established the first free public school in the world, and as evidence that this claim is well founded the citizens celebrated, in the Memorial Hall, last evening, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of that school.

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THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT

Mr. Roberts's Summary of the Condition of the Treasury.

CORPORATIONS MADE TO PAY TAXES

The Controller Advocates the Passage of a Law to Prevent Loss of State Lands by Cancellations.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—James A. Roberts, the State Controller, has completed his annual report concerning the financial condition of the State, and will submit it to the Legislature to-morrow evening. The document shows that the State is out of debt, but that important changes must be made in the laws relating to the finance department or the State may get into financial difficulties.

Mr. Roberts begins his report by pointing out that although the fiscal year of the State begins on Oct. 1 each year, not one dollar of the State tax levy to pay the expenses of the State Government becomes due until April 15, or six and a half months later, and thus the State Controller is left without funds to meet the appropriation bills passed by the Legislature. Mr. Roberts says:

"The following figures of expenditures made in 1894, with a careful estimate of the amounts which will be required prior to April 15, 1895, best illustrate the difficulties of the situation:

Amount paid under the Supply and other bills of 1894 aside from annual Appropriation bill, prior to Dec. 19, 1894	$3,116,250.72
Amount paid under the Appropriation bill of 1894, prior to Dec. 19, 1894	868,508.92
Estimated amount of payments required from Dec. 20, 1894, to April 15, 1895	2,300,000.00
Or total amount paid out before any portion of the tax levy of 1894 becomes available	$6,284,849.67

In consequence of these large bills, the Controller's office, as Mr. Roberts points out, has to enter the market as a borrower, and he declares that "it does not seem a wise, necessary, or dignified practice for the State to be compelled to enter the market as a borrower of large temporary amounts, and in times of great stringency it might be difficult and perhaps impossible of accomplishment." He therefore recommends that the tax rate for the coming fiscal year be so made as to leave $1,500,000 at the end of the fiscal year, and that the use of this sum be limited to paying for the support of the indigent insane of the State under the State Care act.

Mr. Roberts calls attention to the great increase in the expense of running the State Government from 1880 to 1895, and prints an interesting table showing the increase of the cost of the Government under successive Governors. This table is made upon the basis of deducting from the cost of the Government (1) the amount expended on the State Capitol, and (2) the amount applied in reduction of the State debt. A summary of the table is herewith given:

Gov. Cornell, 1880-82	$6,339,447.17
Gov. Cleveland, 1883-4	7,310,702.72
Gov. Hill, 1885-8	9,772,203.92
Gov. Hill, 1889-92	10,432,699.98
Gov. Flower, 1892-4	13,444,842.65

Increase in population, 28 per cent.
Increase of average expenditures, 112 per cent.

Controller Roberts next takes up the consideration of another big leak in the State Treasury—the large amounts yearly expended upon various buildings of the State. He says: "The amount expended in the construction and repairs of public buildings and State institutions, other than the Capitol, during the past ten years has reached the large aggregate of $13,877,790.87."

The following table shows the portion of that amount expended upon institutions of several classes:

Deaf and dumb	$143,165.80
Blind	31,359.28
Insane	6,388,988.26
Idiots	488,963.13
Houses of refuge and reformatories	1,663,310.16
Madenawan State Hospital	968,959.14
Soldiers and Sailors' Home	210,000.00
Normal schools	1,099,729.70
Arsenals and armories	1,502,889.58
State prisons	754,436.78
Quarantine	758,827.88
Thomas Asylum for Indigent Indian children	29,741.16
State hatcheries	16,050.00
Craig Colony	10,000.00
Total	$13,877,790.87

But perhaps the most significant statement is that by years, which shows how the annual expenditure for these purposes has increased from $579,855 in 1885, to $1,986,306 in 1893:

1885	$579,855.52
1886	763,402.47
1887	773,662.89
1888	1,248,186.79
1889	1,406,373.68
1890	1,730,396.25
1891	1,790,517.41
1892	1,735,180.56
1893	1,986,306.76
1894	1,863,908.54
Total	$13,877,790.87

In addition, the State has, during this period, purchased and paid for the Niagara Reservation the sum of $1,433,420.50.

Controller Roberts states that before he took office he was convinced that many corporations were escaping taxation, and upon becoming Controller, he bent his energies, through his assistants, to secure the names of all corporations that might justly be deemed amenable to taxation. The results of this work far exceeded the expectations of the department. On the 1st day of October, 1893, the number of corporations paying the tax was 2,152. The number of corporations which paid the tax during the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1894, was 2,927, and about 500 other corporations had been passed upon and taxed. In addition, the names and briefly the condition of 10,176 other corporations were obtained, but owing to lack both of time and of office force, these had not at that time been brought to pay.

The newly-added corporations paid during the past fiscal year the sum of $264,177.57, representing approximately $137,000,000 of capital employed in this State not paying taxes heretofore. This successful work of the Controller's assistants nearly made good a loss of $287,210.93 suffered at the hands of the old corporations, who were unable to pay as large a tax as in 1893, owing to decreased business and consequently decreased dividends.

The following table shows succinctly the amounts received from corporations of the several classes:

Insurance companies, on premiums	$119,956.76
Insurance companies, on capital	12,555.02
Transportation companies, on earnings	394,164.80
Telephone and telegraph companies, on earnings	27,663.88
Transportation companies, on capital	445,824.59
Telephone and telegraph companies, on capital	33,933.71
Gas, electric, and miscellaneous corporations	565,419.14
Foreign banks	1,860.98
Organization tax	150,761.99
Total	$1,796,840.87

During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1894, Controller Roberts reports there was collected under the transfer of succession tax laws the sum of $1,688,954.20. The average for the eight prior years during which the law has been in operation has been $1,165,426.31. There was, therefore, collected $523,527.89 in excess of the average annual amount. The fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1893, was notable in the number of large estates settled, four estates alone paying the annual tax of $1,096,036.97. The largest sum received during the last fiscal year from any estate was $70,000. Controller Roberts says that the bills of appraisers of estates in some counties have been unwarrantably large, and he suggests the appointment of one official appraiser in each county.

The Ives pool tax law brought a larger amount than usual into the State Treasury. The taxes collected for the season of 1893 amounted to $22,752.64. There has already been paid on the season of 1894 the sum of $31,626.86, and from the reports filed it is evident that the receipts from this tax for the year 1894 will exceed $125,000. Controller Roberts says it is a serious question whether the provisions of the newly-adopted Constitution prohibiting the selling of pools will not greatly reduce, if they do not entirely wipe out, the receipts from this source for the coming year. The agricultural societies of the State, which receive these moneys, would thus suffer. There seems no doubt, he says, that the distribution of this fund among these societies is awakening an intelligent interest in their work, "which should be sustained."

Controller Roberts deals at considerable length with the question of preserving the State's forests, and advocates the passage of laws to prevent the loss by the State of its lands through cancellations. He says that the State has, through cancellations during the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, lost title to 1,407 acres of land in the Forest Preserve, but only 683 acres of that amount were lost since January 1, 1894. The Forest Commission, during the same period, has sold 13,630 acres in the Forest Preserve, but outside the Adirondack Park, and has purchased in the park 800 acres. The total acreage owned by the State in the Forest Preserve on Oct. 1, 1894, was 776,517 acres. The total acreage reported Oct. 1, 1893, was 807,176. Included in the acreage reported one year ago were 63,226 acres to which the State's title had not been perfected, a right to redeem still existing. Under that right 9,948 acres were redeemed.

During the ten years ending Dec. 30, 1893, the State, through cancellations, lost its title to 158,296 acres of land in the Forest Preserve. So far as the records of the Controller's office show, these cancellations were made ex parte, without consultation with the State's legal adviser, and without evidence being obtained or offered in the State's behalf. Controller Roberts add: "I am informed by members of the Forest Commission that, although they had requested notice of all applications for cancellation, and had offered to secure all available evidence in behalf of the State, they were seldom notified of any application, and never in the most important cases.

The people of the State of New-York have so emphatically expressed their desire to preserve intact their holdings in these forests that it may fairly be inferred that they wish to enlarge and solidify them. As stated before, the State already has 776,517 acres of land in the preserve. The total acreage in the park alone is 2,800,000 acres. As a matter of fact, the State has not acquired title to one-fourth of the land within the park limits. Every county which has permitted the destruction of its forests has either become depopulated or has been obliged to restore them. The preservation of a water supply is of paramount importance. Through the destruction of forests the flow of the Rhine has, within the past fifty years, fallen twenty-eight inches, and the Danube fifty-five inches. The people of the State of New-York can learn a useful lesson from these experiences. Indeed, the average of the flow of the Hudson is known to have greatly fallen within the last twenty-five years. The keeping and acquiring of these forest lands by the State of New-York would seem not only to be necessary to serve a great public purpose, but to be sagacious business policy as well, and the time must soon come, if it be not already here, when the State of New-York should annually appropriate something for the purchase of lands in the Adirondack Park. Another matter in connection with the preservation of the State Preserve, and one which demands the early attention of the Legislature, is the extensive and illegal destruction of timber on State lands. The investigation of this department into the condition of affairs in the Forest Preserve has revealed the fact that these depradations are widespread.

The tax rate for 1894-5 was 2.18 mills on the dollar, the lowest rate in thirty-eight years, with two exceptions. The tax brought in $9,155,742.88. Following is a summary of receipts and expenditures:

The balance in the Treasury of all the funds of the State on the 1st day of October, 1893, was the sum of	$3,193,349.67
The receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1894, was the sum of	$18,537,948.03
Total receipts and balances	$21,731,297.70
The payments made for all purposes during the year amounted to	20,183,011.13
Leaving a balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1894, of	$1,548,286.57

BAKER "INVESTED" HER MONEY

Mrs. Emmel Sues the Widow of Seely's Accomplice to Recover It.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Sophia Emmel of 225 Dean Street, Brooklyn, against Mrs. Amelia F. Baker, widow of Frederick Baker, Seely's accomplice in robbing the National Shoe and Leather Bank, to recover $2,750, which Mrs. Emmel gave to Baker to invest for her, and upon which he had paid her 6 per cent. interest regularly.

According to Mrs. Emmel's lawyer, Baker, in 1883, got from her $2,100, giving her a bond for that amount on a mortgage on "one lot 60 feet east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue," property with which, it has been ascertained, Baker never had any connection. The bond is signed by Mr. and Mrs. Baker, as is another for $650, which Baker received from Mrs. Emmel in 1884, also for investment.

Mrs. Baker has denied having signed the bonds, and it is supposed that her husband either forged her signature or got somebody else to do so.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN A CHICAGO STREET

Fate of a Woman Who Went to Pay a Visit—Other Unfortunates.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Annie Vercekorfke, an old woman sixty years of age, left home yesterday afternoon for a visit, and was frozen to death while on the street. Her body was found this evening in a pile of snow, which had blown over it in the night.

ALTOONA, Penn., Jan. 13.—Mary Geesey, a demented woman, who formerly was an inmate of the Blair County Almshouse, wandered from her home yesterday in the storm, and was frozen to death.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Jan. 13.—The body of a man, aged sixty years, and, from pay envelopes in a pocket of his clothing, supposed to be J. W. Martin, weaver, and last employed at H. N. Slater's Mill, Webster, Mass., was found frozen in the pigpen on Joseph W. Gilmore's farm, North Smithfield, last night.

TWELVE DEATHS FROM GRIP

Health Board Officials Say It Has Taken a Strong Hold.

Twelve deaths from grip were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Board of Health yesterday.

The Health Board officials generally admit that the disease has taken a strong hold on the population, and said that unless more favorable conditions of weather and sanitation prevail between now and Spring the public health will suffer seriously.

The weather yesterday was favorable for the patients.

Fatally Shot Without Provocation.

Julius Keune of 1,583 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, while rturning on the train from Morris Park, L. I., last evening, was shot and received injuries that will probably prove fatal.

At the Ridgewood station Patrick Markey, without any apparent provocation, fired five shots at him, one of which penetrated the left lung. Another fractured the skull.

Markey then jumped through the car window and escaped. Keune was taken to St. Patrick's Hospital. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. BRYCE'S NEW CHAPTERS.

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH. By James Bryce, author of "The Holy Roman Empire," M. P. for Aberdeen. Third edition. Completely revised throughout, with additional chapters. 8vo. Vol. II. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

"If the rowers who have so gallantly breasted the current drop even for a moment their stalwart arms, they will again be swept swiftly downward," is Mr. James Bryce's comment upon the recent victory in this city. A chapter on Tammany is one of four new chapters added to this new edition of Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth." The other chapters are on "The South Since the War," "The Present and Future of the Negro," and "The Home of the Nation." The last chapter will probably be the one to excite the widest interest. It is mainly a discussion of the effect of American geography upon our history. Geography is a study for which Mr. Bryce may be said to have an almost hereditary aptitude. The excellent Library Atlas, published some twenty years ago, was largely the work of Mr. Bryce's father, Mr. Bryce and his brother assisting. The letter press in that work on the geography of the United States was contributed by Mr. Bryce.

The physical structure of the area of the United States, which contains (excluding Alaska) 3,025,000 square miles, is not only larger than Europe, but much simpler. Europe has numerous peninsulas and islands and bold and lofty mountain chains which divide its peoples. The United States, on the other hand, has no large island, except Long Island; only one large peninsula—Florida—and only two mountain systems. The coast has a smooth outline and is not cut up by great inlets, like the Mediterranean and the Baltic, which may furnish natural boundaries for distinct nations. Four geographical divisions are recognized—first, the Atlantic slope; second, the Alleghanies; third, the Mississippi basin, and, fourth, the region a thousand miles across and composed of the three mountain chains, the Rockies, the Sierra Nevada, and the coast range, which lies between this basin and the Pacific.

There are two points regarding the effect which this geographical arrangement has upon the climate which receive especial attention. One is the great extent of the temperate area which the country possesses. The mountains run, not like the Alps and Pyrenees in Europe and the Caucasus and the Himalayas in Asia, east and west, but north and south. The cold winds from the north sweep downward to the Gulf of Mexico and give the southern regions of the country cooler Winters than regions of the same latitude have in Europe. Only the low lands along the Atlantic coast as far north as Cape Hatteras have a high Winter temperature; they are warmed by the Gulf Stream, just as the extreme northeastern coast is chilled by the polar current.

The other point is the effect geography has on moisture. The Atlantic slope, the Alleghanies, and the Eastern and Central Mississippi Valley have an ample rainfall. Some 400 miles west of the Mississippi begins the arid mountainous region, which continues until the Sierra Nevadas have been crossed. These mountains cut off the westborne rain clouds from the Pacific. The Northern Pacific coast, however, is rendered humid by the Japan current.

But what has been the effect of geography on American history? The first settlements were on the Atlantic slope. The lines which divided the various colonies were artificial ones; there were no natural boundaries to keep the people apart. The Alleghanies formed a natural obstacle to the advance westward of the people. The result was that the opposite of what has happened in South America took place here. The Spaniards in South America spread a thin population over a large part of the continent. But the effect of the Alleghanies was to weld the early population of this country into a compact mass.

When, however, this barrier had been passed, and population had crossed the Alleghanies or gone around them, and had established itself in the Mississippi Valley, there were no natural boundaries in that valley to keep the people apart. The region was in time cut up into States, because our political system is federal. But there were no natural barriers. The States, when not bounded by a river, are divided by a straight line, which is, of course, artificial.

The advance of immigration was, however, stayed for a while when it reached the Rocky Mountains. This remote Western mountainous region was dry and rugged, and offered few temptations to settlers as long as there was so much good land left in the Mississippi Valley. And if it had not been for the discovery of gold in California, its occupation might have been still longer deferred. But the miners spread themselves all over this region, the Western slope became populous, and the telegraph and the railroad secured the unity of this remote population with the rest of the country. At this point Mr. Bryce makes an interesting comment: "Had the competition for unappropriated temperate regions been half as keen in 1840 as it now is for tropical Africa, (a far less attractive possession,) between Germany, France, and Britain, some European power might have pounced upon these territories." By these territories, Mr. Bryce means California, Oregon, and Washington.

Slavery and our negro population are again the result of climate. South of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude the Winters are cool enough to enable a race of Northern European origin to thrive. The South is fortunate in this respect. It is not usual in such latitudes. From Delhi, which is in the same latitude with New-Orleans, the children of European parents have to be sent home in order that they may grow up in health. But the Summers of this region are too hot to allow a race of this origin to sustain open-air work. Hence the introduction of negroes.

Mr. Bryce finds that climate and geography had their influence upon the civil war. Had there been a chain of mountains running east and west, and dividing the South from the North, the task of the invader would have been far harder. But the southward-flowing rivers helped the advance of the North. The projection southward of the wedge of the Alleghanies, inhabited by a people owning few slaves, and often in sympathy with the North, which wedge, by the way, cut in two the population of the South, was an aid to the North. The climatic conditions of the South tended to make the white population smaller and poorer. Mr. Bryce says: "He who sees the South even to-day, when it has in many places gained vastly since the war, is surprised not that it succumbed, but that it was able so long to resist."

The United States, according to Mr. Bryce, has a greater variety of products, mineral and vegetable, than any other country. Throughout this vast region there is free trade. He thinks the country will be the seat of a homogeneous population. He suggests, however, that a close observer can detect differences between Californians and other Americans, and he intimates that the Californian will in time develop into a distinct type of American. A paragraph considers the question whether the people of the United States will remain in the future what they are now. The answer is that he does not believe that immigration will have much effect in changing Americans, but he thinks the climate may have some effect. The climate is more stimulating than that of Europe. Mr. Bryce adds: "What can be stated positively is that the English race has not hitherto degenerated in its new home; in some districts [illegible]

tables of life insurance companies show that the average of life is as long as in Western Europe. People walk less and climb mountains less than they do in England, but quite as much strength and agility are put forth in games, and these are pursued with as much ardor. It was noted in the war of secession that the percentage of recoveries from wounds was larger than in European wars, and the soldiers in both armies stood well the test of the long marches through rough and sometimes unhealthy regions to which they were exposed, those perhaps faring best who were of the purest American stock, i. e., who came from the districts least affected by immigration."

In concluding this chapter, Mr. Bryce gives in brief his answer to the question, What kind of a home has nature given to the Nation? He finds she has furnished it with vast potential wealth, ampler and more varied than can be found in any other country, and has given it a climate in which the foremost races of mankind can thrive, and an air not only salubrious, but more stimulating than that of their ancient European seats. But he will not venture any bolder prophecy that this, "that not only will the State be powerful and the wealth of its citizens be prodigious, but that the Nation will probably remain one in its Government, and still more probably one in speech, in character, and in ideas."

The author implies that very little light is thrown by history upon the problems connected with the negro race in this country. The phenomena are absolutely new in the annals of the world. History is a record of the progress of races from barbarism to civilization. But this progress has always been slow and gradual. How different is the situation of the negro in America. "A body of savages is violently carried across the ocean and set to work as slaves on the plantations of masters who are three or four thousand years in advance of them in mental capacity and moral force." They are treated like horses or oxen for several generations, and, while the great mass of them are still in a position similar to that of their ancestors on the Niger and the Congo, political rights and duties are thrust upon them, such as the English agricultural laborer did not gain until 1885. Perhaps Mr. Bryce may state somewhat too strongly the identity of the Southern agricultural negro with his Congo ancestors. Numbers of negroes of African birth were landed in this country not long before the war, and have been living in the Southern States, at any rate, till recently. It was a matter of common observation that their faculties were heavier and duller than those of pure Africans born in this country.

Mr. Bryce thinks, and his opinion is of course based upon statistics, that the negro population is destined to decrease everywhere in the country, except in the low-lying seaboard extending from South Carolina to Texas. In that region it is destined to a slow but sure increase, but the increase of the colored population even there will not be so rapid as that of the white population in other parts of the country.

He considers at length the social difficulties of the African race in this country. They are absolutely new in history. In the past, the juxtaposition of two races has always been followed by the disappearance of the weaker race or by the intermixture in blood of the two. In Eastern Europe, and to a larger extent in Asia, races of men still remain in close contact, but politically hostile. Such are the Saxons, Magyars, and Roumans, in Transylvania. There are also strong religious antagonisms between the Sunnis, Shiahs, and Christians in Western Asia, and between the Hindus and Musselmans in India. In these cases, however, one or the other race or religion is for the moment dominant, but there is no necessary or permanent separation between them; if the religious difficulty can be overcome, the two parties might coalesce by intermarriage. Fusion between the English and the natives of India is improbable, but there, again, the English form an insignificant handful numerically as compared with the natives. In Western South America the Spaniards have mixed their blood with that of the native Indians. But these features differ widely from those we find to exist in the United States. The negroes are, in many districts, one-third or even one-half of the population. They live in close contact with the whites, and are necessary for industrial purposes, yet the two races are divided by the sharpest social barriers, and any mingling of blood is out of the question.

Mr. Bryce arrives at three conclusions upon this subject—that the negro will stay in America, that he will stay locally intermixed with the white population, and that he will remain socially distinct as an alien element. Considering the way that the English have treated subject populations in all parts of the world, he does not feel at liberty to sit in judgment upon the behavior of the whites toward the blacks in the South. His hope is that there will come in time, very gradually of course, a real change in the feelings of the white people, and especially in the less educated part of them, toward the negro. It is to be noted that his view of the subject is a hopeful one; he does not entertain the gloomy forebodings which Mr. Goldwin Smith and others have expressed, but holds that there is no need of despondency. His practical suggestion is that methods of compulsion should be used as little as possible, but that the situation should be left to the vis medicatrix naturae, in which, "in the United States above all countries, one must place one's hopes."

The new chapters of "The American Commonwealth" show the same qualities which have been so widely recognized as belonging to the book and the writer, the same thoroughness and industry, the same ever present philosophical sense, a spirit at once critical and benevolent, at once prudent and hopeful, scholarly and practical. Learning and intellectual reflection are accompanied by a keen insight into every-day human nature, and the author is able to consider the facts of to-day from the vantage ground of wide historical knowledge. A lucid and agreeable style permits the thought and information of the work to glide easily into the mind of the reader.

LITERARY NOTES

—Charles Scribner's Sons will issue the American edition of George Augustus Sala's reminiscences. The work extends to two volumes. Mr. Sala, in the course of fifty years, has known many famous statesmen, diplomatists, soldiers, actors, and men of letters.

—The January announcements of Henry Holt & Co. include these works: Kalidasa's Hindu drama, "Shakuntala," translated by Prof. A. H. Edgren of the University of Nebraska; "A History of the Novel Previous to the Seventeenth Century," by Prof. F. M. Warren of Adelbert College, and Nevinson's "Slum Stories of London," (Neighbors of Ours,) which will appear in the Buckram Series, uniform with "The Prisoner of Zenda."

—"Off Lynnport Light," Augusta Campbell Watson's new novel, will be published in the Spring by E. P. Dutton & Co.

—Prof. Sloane's opening chapters of his biography of Napoleon have already secured for The Century a considerable increase in circulation. The January number is now out of print, and the size of the February edition has been largely increased.

—A full report of the recent Stevenson memorial meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, with the speeches, is given in the current number of The Critic. Several portraits are printed with the text.

—Mr. Charles F. Lummis, the author of "Some Strange Corners of Our Country," and other charming books on the Southwest, has just sent out his first number of "The [illegible]

Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap

Unrivaled in the Strength and Sweetness of its Perfume.

at Los Angeles. Mr. Lummis makes a good start, and, as he is a traveler with the habit of reaching his destination, we may look for a successful career as editor of this cheerful publication.

—The January number of The American University Magazine shows with what success in several new directions this periodical is now conducted. Williams College and Lehigh University are prominent among the subjects of illustrated articles this month.

—In the dainty "Temple Shakespeare," little volumes in flexible covers, each containing a play, (published in New-York by Macmillan & Co.,) the comedies have been finished with "The Winter's Tale," and the histories have begun with "King John." The text is that of the revised Cambridge edition, and the usual preface and glossary are supplied by Israel Gollancz.

—The Academy describes a new book, "a vellum copy of the Chaucer folio," with wood cuts designed by Burne-Jones, and ornamented borders of Morris. The cost, 120 guineas, is said "to be the largest price ever asked for a new book." Since there may be rivalry in magnificences, there is a volume to be issued shortly in New-York, devoted to jades, (not the woman, but the stone,) in one volume, the cost of which is $1,000. There are to be 100 copies, and all of them have been taken.

—Mrs. Alexander Ireland, in The Contemporary Review, describes in detail a visit paid by her to Mr. Froude. Mr. Froude could not have been an amiable host. He had a hard and inquisitorial way of asking questions, and seemed, as far as the lady tells her story, to have been ever on the alert to pounce down in a highly-aggressive way on any expression of opinion which was not in consonance with his own. Then he insisted on taking his guest out on the water in a squall of wind and seemed to enjoy her discomforts. He told with glee how he had had out on the water an American gentleman of some note in a squall, and the man had "turned positively green with fear." Mrs. Ireland had gone to Solcombe for the purpose of collecting materials for her "Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle." The question of a proposed separation between Carlyle and his wife was what Mrs. Ireland was desirous of knowing about. She was certain that the business "must have been discussed in Froude's presence." It might have been a matter of jest, after all, "with a terrible grain of earnest in it." Froude said that Carlyle showed "remarkable equanimity at the prospect," and had replied, supposedly when the question of separation was mooted, "that he was very busy, full of work, and did not think, on the whole, that he should miss her very much." As to Mrs. Carlyle, Froude showed great reticence about her, and he said: "At any rate, she told me I was the only one of her husband's friends who had not made love to her." Certainly, Mrs. Ireland, though guarded, does not show much admiration for Mr. Froude.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN. By Albert Shaw. 8vo. New-York: The Century Company. $2.

THE EARLY WORK OF RAPHAEL. By Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Henry Ady.) Portfolio monograph. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

PAPERS, ADDRESSES, AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE SIXTEENTH CHURCH CONGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. 8vo. New-York. Thomas Whittaker. $1.

ORGANIZATION AND TACTICS. By Arthur L. Wagner. 8vo. New-York: B. Westermann & Co.

BENDER'S LAWYERS' DIARY AND DIRECTORY FOR THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. 1895. Arranged by Irving Boardmann. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender.

THE FINANCIAL REFORM ALMANAC. 1895. 12mo. Washington: Robert Beall. 50 cents.

UN-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION. ITS PRESENT EFFECTS AND FUTURE PERILS. A Study from the Census of 1890. By Rena Richards Atchison. With an introduction by the Rev. Joseph Cook. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.25.

THE OPPOSITE HOUSE. A Novel. By Nitaly von Erchstruth. Translated from the German by Mary J. Safford. 12mo. New-York: Robert Bonner's Sons.

SPENSER'S FAIRIE QUEENE, (Book I. Cantos V.—VIII.) Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Part II. With four full-page and other illustrations by Walter Crane. 4to. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

EARLY BIBLES IN AMERICA. Being a Descriptive Account of Bibles Published in the United States, Mexico, and Canada. By the Rev. John Wright, D. D. Third edition. 8vo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $3.

THE WORLD ALMANAC AND ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1895. 12mo. New-York: Pulitzer Building. 25 cents.

A BUDDHIST CATECHISM. An Introduction to the Teachings of the Buddha Gotamo. By Subhadra Bhikshu. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

VERNON'S AUNT. Being the Oriental Experiences of Miss Lavinia Moffat. By Mrs. Everard Cotes, (Sara Jeannette Duncan.) Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

AMERICAN CHARITIES. A Study in Philanthropy and Economics. By Amos G. Warren, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

THE FORUM LIBRARY. The Pay of Professional Men and the Professions as Careers. 8vo. New-York: The Forum Publishing Company. 25 cents.

THE WORST WAS NOT TOLD

Armenian Massacres Described by the Rev. George H. Filian.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES OF THE KURDS

Still More Revolting Cruelties Prophesied—Turkey's Denials Declared to be False—Future of Armenia.

The Rev. George H. Filian, an Armenian exile, lectured yesterday afternoon in Association Hall, Brooklyn, on the recent massacre of Armenians by the Kurds. He declared that the stories published about the massacre were not exaggerated, but that the outrages were even worse than reported, and he prophesied that within two months still greater atrocities would be perpetrated.

"The most popular Turkish proverb," he said, "is, 'A lie is the strongest fortress of the brave. Rob, kill, and deny.'"

Mr. Filian described the location and surroundings of Armenia.

"Armenia," he said, "was the first Christian civilized nation. It had a population of 40,000,000 before Christ, many of whom embraced Christianity in Christ's time, and in A. D. 310 the entire nation became Christian. In Armenia are the Garden of Eden and Mount Ararat. In A. D. 410 the entire Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, was translated into the Armenian tongue, and it remains at this day the best translation of the Bible. From Armenian minds no atheistic books have ever sprung. The Armenians are a religious people. They found their faith in the Trinity.

"The Turks came to Armenia in the twelfth century and began to destroy and kill. We shall meet more Armenian martyrs in heaven than martyrs of all other Christian nations combined. Armenia's population of 40,000,000 has been reduced by the Turks to 4,000,000.

"After the Crimean war the Sultan of Turkey became the 'sick man of Europe,' and after the Russo-Turkish war he became the 'dead man of Europe,' and ought to be buried. All the powers want to bury Turkey, but jealousy prevents any of them from consenting to the burial. The reason is that there are some valuable jewels on the corpse.

"After the Turkish war the Government lost in population. It was formerly 40,000,000, but was reduced to 17,000,000 by the loss of Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Egypt. Its population is now 18,000,000, of whom 12,000,000 are Turks, 4,000,000 Armenians, and 2,000,000 Greeks. The only Christian nation under the domination of the Turkish Government is Armenia, and I say that within three years Armenia will be liberated.

"The Armenians are as highly educated as Americans. They speak English fluently. It is taught in all the colleges, and young men and women marry others of European countries and Americans. The American Consul General in Turkey, Mr. Jewett, married an Armenian woman.

"Four years ago the Sultan called his Grand Vizier and other counselors together and asked them what should be done to repress the Armenians. He said they were wealthy and educated and held themselves above their masters. Said Pasha spoke up and told the Sultan the only solution of the problem was to kill the Armenians or they would rule the Turks. And the Sultan took Said Pasha's advice. I was in Constantinople at the time, and I saw bands of Kurds received at the palace by the Sultan, decorated with medals, armed with rifles made in America, and then sent to Armenia to do there as they pleased. And the Kurds went to Armenia and they began to kill. Armenians who protested were arrested as traitors. Mousa Beg was the leader of the Kurds, and the representatives of other powers insisted that he should be tried for his murders. The Sultan had to try him and acknowledge that he was guilty, but he only banished him to Arabia. And then a short time after he appointed Mousa Beg's uncle, Bahri Pasha, Governor of Armenia, and he began to massacre and plunder.

"The Armenians arose and fought the Kurds, and the Governor telegraphed to the Turkish Government that the Armenians were rising against the soldiers of the Sultan, and then the Sultan sent word to the Governor to exterminate the Armenians, and that is how the recent massacre was brought about. Sixty thousand Kurds were let loose in Armenia, and they destroyed no less than forty villages and killed between 10,000 and 15,000 persons. This is the truth, and it can be proved. The Turkish Sultan, of course, denies it, but his watchword is: 'A lie is the strongest fortress of the brave.'

"The Kurds killed the men first, and then they told the women that if they would renounce Christianity, accept Mohammedanism, and become their wives they would be spared; otherwise they would be killed. And the women said: 'We will never deny Christ, and we are ready to die for Him. We are no better than our husbands were, and they were killed.'

"Three hundred women were killed in one church. One woman, named Shahe, whose husband, Grago, had been killed, took her child to a high rock, and called upon other women to follow her and to leap from the rock rather than fall into the hands of the Kurds. She jumped from it and was killed, and others did likewise. This story has already been denied, but it is true. I have the evidence of eye witnesses. Some women were crucified head downward, and hot water was poured over them until they died.

"The Armenians deserve sympathy. If your Government won't do anything, the men and women of this country will give their money and support to the Armenian cause. My nation is a wounded, a massacred, a killed nation. It fell into the hands of brigands, into the hands of the unspeakable Turk. England passed her by; Russia passed her by; France passed her by, but the American Nation is the Good Samaritan, and you will not pass by on the other side."

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 122, Post Office Building.

Jury Calendar.—16—Glenn vs. Eddy. 17½—Glenn vs. Roosevelt. 85—Woods vs. Johns Manufacturing Company. 105—Moore vs. Stelljs. 89—Mullaney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 98—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 122—Mercer Rubber Company vs. New-York Commercial Company. 45—Brown vs. Demorest. 87—Andrews vs. Oil Well Supply Company. 99—Stone vs. Reed. 117—Taylor vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 120—McWilliams vs. Erie Transfer Company. 126—Boyle vs. Barrow Steamsup Company. 125—Giesler vs. Café Savarin Company. 91—Wood vs. American Credit Indemnity Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

54—Edson vs. Parsons. 69—Kahn vs. Schmidt. 80—Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration vs. Niles. 40—Tolk vs. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Hall. Class IV.—2—Moore vs. Evans. 3—Marsh vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 4—Peters vs. Roach. 5—De Koven vs. Dickey.

Class VI.—6—Stotts vs. Women's Mutual Insurance Company.

Class VII.—7—Hanneman vs. Fitch. 8—Robert vs. Thompson.

Class VIII.—9—Roosevelt vs. American Veterinary College. 10—People ex rel. Scannell vs. O'Brien. 11—Cole vs. Hay. 12—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 13—Higgins vs. Gedney. 14—Faxon vs. Mayor, &c. 15—Arthur vs. Dalton. 16—Attorney General of the State of New-York vs. Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company. 17—Woodward vs. Horn. 18—Merritt vs. Henderson. 19—Taylor vs. Holland Trust Company. 20—Belasco vs. Fairbank. 21—Hall vs. Farmers' Feed Company. 22—Rasch vs. Ohly. 23—Matter of Reamber Lumber Company. 24—Lawton vs. Green. 25—Kuhn vs. Hirleman. 26—Matter of Jennings Lace Works. 27—Gibson vs. Blakely. 28—Buckley vs. McLaughlin. 29—Ahrens vs. Ahrens. 30—O'Connor vs. Sheil. 31—Matter of American Champion Gas Light Company. 32—Eldt vs. Schillinger Fire-Proof Cement and Asphalt Company. 33—Lowe vs. Lowe. 34—Ernst vs. Ebbecke. 35—Matter of Bryan Marsh Company. 36—Matter of Peekamose Fishing Club. 37—Matter of Widmayer. 38—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 39—Matter of United States Trust Company. 40—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 41—Winthrop vs. Welling. 42—Schaeffler vs. Barker. 43—Lawrence vs. Newell. 44—McClelland vs. McClelland. 45—McColl vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 46—Connolly vs. Dillen. 47—Coyle vs. Board of Police Commissioners. 48—Sweetser vs. Bartlett. 49—Weiss, vs. Greenwald. 50—Sturges vs. Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—2489—Olney vs. Baird. 1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. 1664—Kahn vs. Hoes. 2411—Hallahan vs. Bayliss. 1868—Coffin vs. Leach. 1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 2525—People ex rel. New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Barker. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Ainley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 1606—Albro vs. Blume. 1861—People ex rel. Central Park Safe Deposit Company vs. Barker. 2579—Hunnewell vs. Tax Commissioners. 77—Moss vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 945—Martin vs. Bernhard. 956—Smith vs. same. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 767—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 1803—Cass vs. Hull. 35—Hurst vs. Everard. 1414—Victor vs. Wilson. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1550—Weber vs. Mangle. 3680—Scotti vs. Behsman. 2152—Demmer vs. The Mayor, &c. 2094—Burk vs. Edison General Electric Company. 4470—Gregg vs. New-York Oxygen Company. 5499—McGrath vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. 4381½—Godine vs. Kidd. 2220—Silver vs. Farley. 2388—Greaves vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1744—Pinkney vs. Manhattan. 5338—Shevlin vs. 2690—Donnelly vs. Seacord. 1102—Rowley vs. Padelford. 5513—Hoffman vs. Fogarty. 5338—Bayaud vs. California Insurance Company. 5339—Same vs. People's Insurance Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3800—Laidlaw vs. Sage. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Jan. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Bookstaver, P. J.; Bischoff and Gegerich, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

14—Perkins vs. Brainard Quarry Company. 15—Same vs. same. 27—Wolf vs. Horn. 32—Perkins vs. Brainard Quarry Company. 45—Dale vs. Hepburn. 56—Tucker vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 11—Matter of Torney. 25—Gage vs. Lippman. 34—Markowitz vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 37—Fox vs. Mayor, &c. 40—Bauzer vs. Bauzer. 47—Barber vs. Rutherford. 49—Levy vs. Kottman. 59—Hall vs. Holland House Company. 1—Miner vs. Stolts.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

974—Clute vs. Lowry. 1089—Halliburton vs. Clapp. 1127—Dunning vs. Jacobs. 997—Cellfield vs. Browning. 365—Treacy vs. Rathbun. 959—Andrews vs. Ebling. 1307—Rieser vs. Zubrinsky. 938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 696—Dee vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 2578—Sickels vs. Herold. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1230—Hen vs. Lesser. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 1262—Berry vs. The Mayor, &c. 983—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 2582—Baber vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1229—Jahoda vs. Eldridge. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1281—Reich vs. Cochran. 1146—Cavagan vs. Housling. 1235—Jenkins vs. Campbell. 739—O'Grady vs. Theling.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

147—Adams vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 195—Adams vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrer.—337—Bamberger vs. Marston.

Law and Fact.—Baron vs. Baron. 637—Pins vs. Pins. 550—Stampe vs. Strauss. 647—Israel vs. Baraker. 648—Same vs. same. 644—Zanger vs. Oppenheim. 498—Sterne vs. Rosendorf. 555—Perkins vs. Peitsch. 692—Campbell vs. Campbell. 716—Gates vs. Gates. 721—Stokes vs. Dunn. 726—Seckel vs. Seckel. 728—Lingsweiler vs. Lingsweiller. 729—Carroll vs. Carroll. 730—Stonebridge vs. Fox. 731—McDonald vs. McDonald. 733—Kopelowich vs. Kopelowich. 734—Frost vs. Frost.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1448—Malloy vs. New-York Real Estate Association. 1146—Curtis vs. Blum. 780—Boedecker vs. Westchester Fire Insurance Company. 785—Boedecker vs. New-York Bowery Insurance Company. 969—Farley vs. The Mayor, &c. 1633—Stamford vs. Guidet. 749—Wolfe vs. Busch. 876—Sarner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 1149—Harlem vs. Mahler. 652—Pratt vs. Wallace.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

887—Hagan vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company. 1111—Smith vs. Mehrbach. 1680—Lonergan vs. Manoth. 980—Seidlicke vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 1572—Jacobs vs. Greenwald. 1272—Briggs vs. The Mayor, &c. 921—Hill vs. Maxwell. 781—Weisz vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 1135—Danker vs. Smith. 1138—Gottlieb vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1119—Walton vs. Chadwick. 1540—Lipman vs. Grey. 1041—Sheehy vs. Utah-Nevada Stage Company. 1112—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Hoffman House.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Issues of fact—Estates of: 165—Catharine M. Kennedy. 181—Patrick Coote. 183—Michael Conroy.

Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.—Herman L. Flugger, Franz Preuss, Charles Bauer, Elizabeth Meyer, Bridget Mahon, James Brayton, Isaac E. Holbrook. At 2 P. M.—Frederick Mahr, Frank Schmitt, Jacob Van Ostrand, Mary E. Slocum.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.

Contested—Of Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT, Trial Term—Part I.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

833—Otto vs. David Mayer Brewing Company. 501—Manche vs. Schlag. 667—Schack vs. Beller. 864—Rottenburg vs. Nevins. 643—Muller vs. Riehl. 870—Goldwasser vs. Eisner. 824—Frankel vs. Johnson. 467—Rosenberg vs. Jordan. 575—Martin vs. Rosenthal. 802—Gibson vs. Manning. 825—Correll vs. Roth. 375—Strowbridge Lithographing Company vs. Hart. 140—Lee vs. Jehl. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 804—McCarthy vs. Mahon. 348—Gregor vs. McKee. 697—Clayton vs. Krauss. 633—Ruff vs. Soebler. 799—Kindler vs. Schultze. 205—O'Kane vs. Harbeck. 357—Lautenbach vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. 584—Dunham vs. McClelland. 329—Siegel vs. Hoffman. 1239—Branigan vs. Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Railroad Company. 1244—Simons vs. Bernstein. 1245—Ames vs. Mack. 1245½—Pinsker vs. Pinsker. 1246—Venduse vs. Aitkin. 1247—Judge Publishing Company vs. Huchel. 1248—Hess vs. Rothschild.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

63—Marks vs. Sickles. 920—Larson vs. Coney Island Jockey Club. 1168—Baldfeld vs. Liess. 731—Powell vs. Firth. 911—Kleinman vs. Metzger. 1526—Lord vs. Van Gelder. 2801—Necombe vs. Hyman. 230—Aronson vs. Greif. 1221—Agowan Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 1222—Herman vs. Finegold. 1224—Walker vs. Aberle. 1225—Glauckoff vs. Jackson. 1226—Lowith vs. Pringle. 1227—Nicoll vs. Raleigh Cycle Company. 1228—Howitz vs. Potter. 1229—Barber vs. Treadwell & Harris Biscuit Company. 1230—Ladage Publishing Company vs. Herchel. 1231—Moss vs. Ball Engine Company. 1232—Adler vs. Strouse. 1233—Liebrowitz vs. same. 1234—Lindenborn vs. same. 1235—Wolf vs. Rosenblaum. 1236—Abrahams vs. Cohn. 1237—Aspbell vs. Ashton. 1238—Skelly vs. Bernheimer. 1240—Filette vs. Adinoffi. 1241—Pascarella vs. Caponigri. 1242—W. J. Foundry and Machine Company vs. Moore. 1243—Bernstein vs. Hipolsteimer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlon, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2714—Stern vs. Sexton. 219—Blanck vs. Spies. 220—Herrman vs. same. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schausky. 948—Levy vs. Gorman. 1108—Frazier vs. Loew. 1110½—Doppler vs. Doscher. 1199—Becker vs. Schmeckenberger. 1200—Weintraub vs. Schindler. 1200½—Parker vs. Bidwell. 1201—Vanderbilt vs. Russell. 1202—Goetze vs. Hartmann. 1203—Curtis vs. Merwin. 1204—Madden vs. Brenden. 1205—Costello vs. Herbst. 1206—Moses vs. Weisberg. 1207—Hoffman vs. Smith. 1208—McGraw vs. Neugass. 1209—Smith vs. Godfrey. 1210—Calhoun vs. Knauer. 1211—Eureka Silk Company vs. Abel. 1212—Mackinstry vs. Smith. 1213—Toplitz vs. Langer. 1214—Killerlane vs. Folliner. 1215—Kaufman vs. Horner. 1216—Hubler vs. Genchurind. 1217—Weaver vs. Zollikoffer. 1218—Parsons Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 1219—Same vs. same. 1220—Gowing vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3186—Adams vs. Steinhardt. 3257½—Lyons vs. Miller. 3206½—Norton vs. McCarthy. 3726—Dissellkorn vs. Free Premium Club. 2864—Goodman vs. Kaiser. 3008—Hogg vs. Brown. 2874—Forsh vs. Fox. 3128—Kraemer vs. Klein. 3127—Same vs. same. 3016—Silverson vs. East Side Bank. 3069—Levy vs. Krooks. 2980—Hickey vs. Bebro. 2816—Keyes vs. Bloodgood. 3137—Patterson vs. Duliea. 3185—Cole vs. Friedman. 2867—Lathman vs. Schaefer. 3200—

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A White Lie.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Silver King.
BIJOU, Broadway, 30th, 31st Sts—8:15—A Run on the Bank.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Taming the Shrew.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Superba.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Frou-Frou.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Orientreise.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Lucia di Lammermoor and Cavalleria Rusticana.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	23	37	3:30 P. M.	33	28
6 A. M.	22	40	6 P. M.	35	18
9 A. M.	22	34	9 P. M.	34	12
12 M.	28	30	12 P. M.	35	12

Average temperature yesterday.....26⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....29
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....31½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SENATOR JONES'S CURRENCY BILL.

Senator Jones of Arkansas has resumed the rôle he played in the last session of Congress as a peacemaker. Instead of the tariff, he has now to deal with the currency, and his task is a much more intelligible and respectable one, because there is no Sugar Trust to dictate, through its purchased Senators, the action of the majority. But the work of the Arkansas Senator is still not easy. We publish this morning a summary of the bill which he makes the basis of his negotiations. We publish also the reports circulating in Washington as to the degree of approval received from the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. We need not say that these reports require a good deal of confirmation to entitle them to respect.

The plan of Senator Jones includes, in substance, the following features:

1. The issue of $500,000,000 gold bonds at not more than 3 per cent. interest, redeemable in twenty years and payable in thirty years.

2. The privilege to the national banks to issue notes on bonds to their par value and the reduction of the tax on circulation to one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.

3. The retirement and destruction of greenbacks and Sherman notes below the denomination of $20, and the issue in their place of silver certificates of the denomination of $1, $2, $5, and $10, and the exchange of bank notes below $20 for larger notes.

4. The coinage of all American silver offered at the mints into standard silver dollars, the owner of the silver to receive in these dollars the London market value of the bullion on the day of deposit, and the remainder, or "seigniorage," to be turned into the Treasury of the United States.

This is clearly a plan that deserves careful consideration, and will certainly require it. It will be necessary, of course, to await the full text of Senator Jones's bill before forming judgment upon it. The bonds proposed would amply meet the requirements of the Treasury and would so far enable the Secretary to protect his gold reserve. So far as the summary of the bill discloses, the actual redemption and cancellation of greenbacks and Treasury notes is limited to the amount of small silver certificates issued. That is to say, when the sum of the greenbacks, Treasury notes, bank notes, and small certificates exceeds the present sum of greenbacks, Treasury notes, and bank notes, greenbacks and Treasury notes are to be "redeemed, canceled, and not reissued" to the amount of this excess. The language of the summary is not entirely clear, but the net effect of the redemption clause would appear to be a more or less gradual substitution of silver certificates under $20 for other forms of paper currency now outstanding.

The peculiar provision for the coinage of American silver is one the operation of which it is not easy to predict. If bullion owners could at any time get the London price of bullion, the bill would provide a constant sale at such price for the American product, and that would tend by so much to advance the general price. If, as the summary implies, the owner of the bullion must take dollars coined from the bullion, he would lose the interest in the interval, and that would be an offset. In any case, the new silver dollars would be piled up in the Treasury to the amount of the so-called "seigniorage" on the amount coined. The result might make a very serious deduction from the value of the other provisions of the bill. Still, as we have said, we regard the plan as one worthy of consideration. It may be very considerably modified before its final shape is reached.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

The Committee of Seventy's Power of Removal bill is satisfactory to Mayor Strong, except that he would like to have the time of its operation extended from four to six months. Thus amended, the first section of the bill would read as follows:

"At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office the Mayor of New-York may at pleasure remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the Mayor of said city, except judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution; but the act shall not apply to any Mayor elected to fill a vacancy."

This bill will be quite satisfactory to Tammany, we presume. That organization cast 109,000 votes last November. It is keeping extremely quiet just now, but in November, 1897, it may be able to bring to the polls rather more than 109,000 votes. It may have Democratic, or even Republican, allies. It may elect its candidate for Mayor. The experience of Philadelphia, a city whose local elections are held in February, proves that the separation of city elections from State and national elections will not of itself always keep the bad men out and put the good men in.

If Tammany elects Mayor Strong's successor he would immediately take advantage of the Power of Removal act to turn all of Mayor Strong's appointees out of office. He might appoint very objectionable men in their places. On the other hand, if Mayor Strong were his own successor, or if another reform Mayor were to be elected, there would be no occasion to make use of the continuing powers under the act.

It would be safer to limit the power to the first six months of the present Mayor's term.

MR. ALDRICH MISREPRESENTS THE FACTS.

At last Senator Aldrich has been constrained to publish a statement in explanation and defense of the policy which he has induced the Republican members of the Senate to pursue with respect to the discriminating duty on sugar imported from Germany and other bounty-paying countries. We desire to call attention to the insincerity and dishonesty of the assertions and arguments which form the greater part of this statement.

He denies that the retaliatory movement which originated in Germany and has since been exhibited in certain other Continental countries more or less submissive to German influence was caused or suggested by the imposition of this discriminating duty, and in support of this denial he deliberately misrepresents the provisions of the McKinley tariff. We quote from his statement the following:

"It is well to remember one fact: The differential against sugar imported from bounty-paying countries existed in the McKinley law, but it formed no cause of complaint from Germany or Austria, or any of the bounty-paying countries. There was then no complaint from them about the differential rate of the McKinley law, and if the objection had been made to that phase of the Tariff bill, Germany would undoubtedly have undertaken retaliatory measures when the McKinley act was enforced. But that was not the case. * * * They [the Democrats] are not frank enough or candid enough to admit that this very differential existed before, when the relations between these countries and the United States were friendly."

It is not true that "this very differential," or discriminating duty, "existed before" the enactment of the present tariff, and Mr. Aldrich must know that it is not true. There is not the slightest excuse for this misrepresentation, for no man in Congress is more thoroughly familiar with the sugar schedules of both tariffs than Mr. Aldrich is to-day and has been during the last five years.

There was in the McKinley tariff a discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent on refined sugar from bounty-paying countries, but no duty of that kind on raw sugar from those countries. Everybody who knows anything about the McKinley sugar schedule knows that it put all raw sugars on the free list. It was expressly stipulated that the discriminating duty should be applied only to refined sugars, that is to say, sugars above No. 16 of the Dutch color standard. The law provided (Paragraph 237) that the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent should be paid on "all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color," in addition to the general rate of 5-10 of a cent on such sugars. In such a duty there was no sufficient ground for complaint on the part of Germany, because it was our policy to prevent the importation of refined sugar by the protective duty of 5-10 of a cent, and the importation of raw sugar was encouraged. Germany shipped to us great quantities of her raw sugar, being restrained by no duty, discriminating or protective. During the last year of the McKinley tariff we took from Germany nearly $16,000,000 worth of such sugar.

But in the new tariff the discriminating duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound is applied to raw sugar. The difference is one of great importance. The present law says (Paragraph 182½) that this duty shall be paid "on all sugars." Consequently there is discrimination to this extent against the raw sugars of Germany and in favor of similar sugars imported from countries which do not pay an export bounty, and, as the last crop in Germany was larger by 24 per cent. than the one immediately preceding it, the German Government saw that the market for the exceptional surplus would be injuriously affected. It promptly submitted a protest, and when this was ignored it began to impose upon our exports of food products those restrictions the effect of which is now so clearly seen.

Mr. Aldrich is an expert in tariff legislation. He is the tariff leader of the Republican Senators both in the Finance Committee and on the floor of the Senate. His has been the dominating influence on the Republican side in tariff matters for the last five years, and he is especially familiar with those parts of the McKinley act and the present tariff law which relate to sugar.

And now, in a statement of considerable length, which, we think, was deliberately written and prepared for publication by himself, he asserts that "this very" duty was imposed by the McKinley tariff and exacted during the life of that tariff, although no one in Congress has a more absolute knowledge than he has that this is false! Upon this falsehood is based his argument that the discriminating duty in the present law could not have been the cause of German retaliation, and this indicates just how much honesty and truth there is in his statement.

The Sugar Trust capitalists, it will be recalled, were of great service to the new combination of street railroad interests in the City of Providence, R. I., at a time when that combination needed a large sum of money. They supplied $1,500,000, and the Treasurer of the Sugar Trust, Mr. John E. Searles, became a member of the Board of Directors. We understand that these capitalists are very well satisfied with their investment.

REGULATING TROLLEY CARS.

A commission has been appointed by Mayor Schieren to consider the regulation of the running of trolley lines in Brooklyn. It is composed of men of character and ability, and its study of the question should be productive of benefit. Practically the points to be dealt with are two—the action of the trolley companies and that of their employés. The companies insist that the appalling number of fatal accidents and of injuries from the trolley cars is due in large part to the recklessness of motormen, which they profess to be unable wholly to control. The men, on the other hand, say that the schedule time in which they are required to make their trips forces them, especially when delayed in one part, to run beyond a safe speed at other parts.

There is probably some truth in both these pleas, but neither of them is sufficient. What the city authorities have to do is to fix a reasonable maximum speed for the cars, not to be exceeded at any point, and to make it to the interest both of the companies and the motormen to respect that maximum. It has been suggested that a mechanical limitation to the force available on a car would prevent its exceeding the speed fixed; but this would have the objection that there are emergencies when more force is really needed, sometimes to attain the speed allowed and sometimes to avoid accidents. In any case, some contrivance is desirable by which an automatic record of the speed of the car can be secured. If this is practicable, it remains to secure the compliance with the rule by both motormen and companies. So far as the men are concerned, it is, we should say, practicable to require them to take out annual licenses at a nominal fee, which should be forfeited for, say, one month for any violation of legal regulation, proved before a proper authority. Penalties enforced through trial by jury would probably be futile; but forfeiture of a license would depend on the decision of an administrative board.

As to the companies, the case is more difficult and might require legislation. We are convinced that in case of injury inflicted by the cars of a company, if the injured party could collect damages, unless the company could prove affirmatively by sufficient evidence that all legal regulations had been fully carried out, the companies would respect the regulations. There would be no hardship in this, because if the companies had obeyed the regulations they could easily prove it, and the fact of the injury these were intended to prevent is presumptive proof that they had been disregarded. As the law and practice now are, the plaintiff in such cases is required practically to prove a negative, and is dependent for his evidence on chance witnesses or on the employés of the company, who are interested against him. A simpler application of the same principle would be the collection by the city of a substantial fine from the companies for every case of injury, the company to have the right to recover the amount of the fine on proving that the lawful regulations were fully complied with. In any event, the true policy is to make it more costly for the companies to disobey than to obey the regulations.

EXPORTS OF WEED SEEDS.

The publication in England of warnings addressed to farmers who have been buying American grass seeds does not appear to be a fresh manifestation of that commercial hostility which has been excited on the Continent by our discriminating duty on sugar from bounty-paying countries. These warnings, which relate to imports from Canada as well as those from this country, seem to have been suggested by the investigations and reports of agricultural experiment stations in Canada and the United States, and these reports, it is asserted, show that American clover seeds put on the market are accompanied sometimes by from 6 to 9 per cent. of weed seeds.

We cannot reasonably complain if the warnings given by our experiment stations to our own farmers, as to the purchase and use of adulterated or impure seeds, are republished abroad for the guidance of farmers there. We presume that not many persons know how large our export trade in grass seeds has become. Here are the official figures for the last two years:

1893.

	Pounds.	Value.
Clover	8,189,553	$988,020
Timothy	7,077,131	504,937
All other	.....	269,580

1894.

	Pounds.	Value.
Clover	45,418,358	$4,540,832
Timothy	10,155,887	449,207
All other	.....	483,756

A trade in seeds amounting to more than $5,000,000 should not be endangered by the shipment of considerable quantities of weed seeds in company with the seeds of clover and timothy.

THE LAUD COMMEMORATION.

The fact, to which our London correspondent calls attention, that an effort is making to commemorate Archbishop Laud as a British worthy, and that this effort has the countenance of a considerable party in the Church of England, throws a curious light upon the British politics of to-day. The commemoration must be considered as a kind of protest against the "sacrilegious" proposal to disestablish the Welsh Church, especially as the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, where it is the Church of a very small minority of the people, is likely to be followed within a few years by an attempt at disestablishment in England. In Wales, indeed, the case for disestablishment is very nearly as strong as it was in Ireland, where also it was resented by the beneficiaries of the establishment as sacrilege. That is to say, it is regarded by the people as a foreign institution, and it has little or nothing to do with the religious life of the country.

In England this is far from being equally the case. The Church can there make a very fair case for itself as a beneficent institution, though it will have need of all the zeal and all the devotion it can command in order to make this case conclusive to the increasing Radical element in the Liberal Party. And to set out to canonize a character like Laud is about the most hopeless and suicidal undertaking in which the Church of England could engage. The contemptuous treatment he has received from modern historians is justified by the manner in which he was spoken of by contemporary royalists, who found him a very heavy load to carry. This is quite evident in Clarendon's account of him, and a general attempt on the part of the existing Church of England to rehabilitate the Archbishop would go far to justify the same historian's disparagement of the political exploits of "clergymen who understand the least and take the worst measure of human affairs of all mankind that can write and read."

THE YOUNG CZAR.

One ground for hope that Nicholas II. will turn out to be a reformer is that, judging from Russian history of the last one hundred years, it is now the turn of a liberal Czar. Reactionary and liberal rulers have alternated in Russia. The mad despot Paul was succeeded by the enlightened and sentimental Alexander I., who in his turn gave place to the reactionary autocrat Nicholas. Nicholas was again succeeded by the emancipator, Alexander II., and he by his son, who lately expired at Livadia, and whose reign has been marked by the persecution of the Jews and Stundists, by a determined resistance to reform, and by the reassertion of the principle of autocracy. The pendulum should now swing in the other direction.

The personal character of no other living man is a matter of such interest and importance to the world as that of the youthful Nicholas II. The world is therefore grateful for any information regarding him. Mr. Charles Lowe, in his life of Alexander III., has a chapter upon his successor which gives what is known of this young man. In physique he is of course a marked contrast to his gigantic father. He is short, slight, and frail, and has never shown any of the exuberant vitality of youth. His eyes are fine, but he has a nervous twitch in them, in which he resembles Paul I., who was also short.

He has been very carefully educated, and, unlike his father, with a special view to the requirements of the place he now holds. It is said also that his education has not been such as to encourage prejudices. Although it is true that one of his preceptors was Katkoff, the famous Moscow editor and Pan-Slavist leader, his education has been mainly under the charge of Gen. Danilovitch, who has discharged his duty conscientiously. Even when the anti-German feeling was at its height in Russia, he was not taught to hate the Germans. His scientific instruction has been excellent. His father's wish was that he should give more attention to modern sciences than to the classics. Strange to say, he appears to know no Greek and Latin at all, but is well grounded in the literature of his own country and of Germany, France, and England. He knows the necessary mathematics and has a very thorough knowledge of geography. The Prince was well instructed in constitutional law, finance, and history, although a good deal of Muscovite history and much that pertains to the rise of his own family has been kept back from him.

It is said by Russians who know him well that he is in all respects the son of his amiable mother. Like her, he is extremely fond of music and dancing, has a lively disposition, and is easily amused. One of his jokes as a youth was that, if he ever had to join the Kings in exile, he should be in request for his musical talents and tenor voice. He does not care for sculpture or painting. To a French author, who lately visited Russia, he owned himself a great reader of French novels, speaking of Daudet as "exquisite," but remarking that Zola "overdid description." He reads and writes English, French, and German fluently. In athletic matters his tastes are for shooting, riding, and rowing, all of which he is said to do very well.

With an impressionable character such as the Czar seems to have, the qualities of his wife become a matter of special importance. It was the boast of the late Czar that he never told anything to women nor asked advice of them. But Nicholas is probably not that kind of man, and there is every reason to hope that the influence of his wife will be beneficent. The Princess Alix is a daughter of the Princess Alice, the most beloved of the daughters of the Queen of England. That she refused to comply with the requirement which compels converts to the orthodox creed in Russia to abjure and curse the faith of their fathers is an evidence that she has strength of will and principle.

Little is known of what the political opinions of the Prince are or of what are the qualities of mind and will which he will bring to their support.

The mortality from diphtheria in Austria-Hungary is very large. The number of deaths reported there last year was nearly 64,000, and it is admitted that the official record is incomplete. In Hungary alone there were 34,183 fatal cases, which exceeded the entire number in France. The authorities have been slow to take advantage of the discovery of the serum remedy and of the experience of Paris and Berlin, but the process of immunising horses has been begun at the Vienna Veterinary Institute, and the Budget Committee of the Austrian Reichsrath has unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to provide for the production of a supply of antitoxine under State control. The exaction of duties on imported antitoxine has been suspended, and official reports already show that the remedy has been used with excellent results in several cities.

Dr. John T. Nagle, the learned Register of New-York Vital Statistics, identifies "the grip" with a disease which, under the more picturesque name of "coccoluche," ravaged Ireland at a period so remote as 1510, and says that the word refers to the manner then adopted of covering the head with a cap as a means of avoiding the malady. The symptoms of "coccoluche," he says, were exactly those with which so many of us have of late become lamentably familiar, but anybody who ever came across the French word "coqueluche," and took the trouble to look up its derivation and meaning, will be apt to be somewhat dazed by Dr. Nagle's excursion into the etymological wilderness.

In a recent issue of The Magyar Hirado, a newspaper that looks after the interests of Hungarians residing in New-York and its vicinity—a phrase sufficiently broad to cover the whole United States—appeared an article appealing to its American contemporaries for recognition of the fact that Hungarians are not Austrians, and Hungary not a part of Austria. The point is well taken. As The Hirado's editor says, and it is worth noting that his English is as good as his German and his Magyar, Hungary is a very old nation indeed, and, except for a few years coming just after 1849, has always been an independent one, with a constitutional government of its own, and a most brave and patriotic people. It has both to-day, and, although the Emperor of Austria is also the King of Hungary, and although the two countries, for certain administrative purposes, are closely bound together, the union is for those purposes only. Otherwise they are quite distinct, and as the feelings that exist between the two are not of the most sympathetic and cordial sort, it is only natural that Hungarians, who always remain such, even when they have become as good Americans as the moderation and good sense of his article proves The Hirado's editor to be, should with some warmth object to being confounded with subjects of the greater but much younger monarchy.

Savannah has set its clock ahead twenty-four minutes, and as a result its residents are hard at work trying to catch up with themselves. Everybody is late—late to breakfast, late to school, late to business and church, to trains and dentists. Saloons are forced to close twenty-four minutes before the accustomed hour, which seriously interferes with the rite known as "just one more," and makes quite impossible even a modest multiple of "really the last." There are compensations, however. By the change Savannah joins that now innumerable caravan whose journeyings are in accord with a schedule scientifically inaccurate, and for a while, at least, a good working excuse for all failures to be at trysting places of any conceivable kind at the appointed moment will be ready made for whoever needs it.

MARYLAND FIVE MILLION YEARS AGO

Great Lizards and Immense Trees That Once Were There.

From The Baltimore Sun, Jan. 11.

Maryland as it existed four or five millions of years ago had some of its physical features described in a lecture at the Peabody Institute last night by Prof. Lester M. Ward, paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey. "Some Remarkable Extinct Flora of Ancient North America," was the title of the lecture.

"The most careful estimate makes the period on which I lecture at least four or five millions of years back," said Prof. Ward in an interview. "The period probably lasted a million years or so," he continued. "Geologists call the portion of it still exposed on the earth's surface 'the Potomac formation,' from the fact that it is very clearly shown by the bluffs of that river, although there is a clearly defined belt of it running from New-York right across Maryland and down into the Southern States. It is the second oldest of geologic periods immediately around Baltimore, being surpassed in age by the crystalline rock formations, in which there are no traces of animal or plant life.

"The most common and most prominent plants or trees in Maryland in those days were two species, which might be called the ancestors or forefathers of the big redwood trees of California and the sago palm of more tropical countries. In the iron ores between here and Washington remains of the sequoia or redwood trees have several times been found.

"I do not believe from these remains that the trees in this region were quite as large as those now seen in California. The specimens are most often sections of the trunk, showing the grain of the wood. They occur in two ways, either in the form of lignite or petrified into a very hard rock. Philip Tyson, Maryland's State Geologist, found the first ones in 1859. These are now in the Johns Hopkins collection. His discovery attracted much attention from scientists in this country and in Europe.

"Cycads, or the forefathers of the sage palm, were first found by Dr. F. R. Uhler at Federal Hill. Mr. Arthur Bibbins has since collected many of them for the Woman's College. Just go into a palmhouse or a florist's place and look at a tropical sago palm and you can get an idea of what those old trees looked like—low, squatty plants, with big leaves, like tree ferns, beginning low down on the trunk.

"A third sort of plant remaining from this Potomac formation comprises fossil impressions of leaves, tree cones, and things of that sort. They were not found near the cycads and sequoia remains, but both leaves and cones look as if they belonged to those trees.

"The principal living things in those days were huge lizards, called Dinosaurs by scientists, from two Greek words meaning 'terrible lizards.' The bones found around Baltimore are not quite so large as those found out West, but they are certainly big.

"A few fish remains have also been found in the Potomac formations, but there is nothing remarkable about them."

The Episcopal Cathedral Project.

From The Baltimore Sun.

At the dinner given in honor of Bishop Paret in this city on Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. George W. Douglas, one of the Trustees of the proposed Episcopal Cathedral in Washington, explained the plans and purposes of the incorporators. "People say frequently that it's a great scheme," said Dr. Douglas. "We know it's a great scheme, but we feel the need for it in our national capital, and we are willing to put our shoulders to the wheel and try to make it a reality. The site given for it is near the centre of the city and is not far from the Capitol. The former owners of the property have told me that it was the site first desired by the Roman Catholics for their university. The merits of a cathedral as we look at it are three in number. They are: (1) An association in labor and a division of labor. (2) Centralization. (3) Education. This is an age of centralization. The Romanists appreciate it and are ready for it. I respect them for it, for their strong organization, their power of devotion, their concentrative energy. And I do not believe that the American Church should propose to rely upon the old idea of parochialism in the face of the Romish Church, its perspicacity, its steadfast devotion, and its energy. In the face of organized Romanism we ought to show that Protestantism can be organized."

Why Lobsters Are Scarce This Year.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Lobsters are scarce at this time of year, always, because in extreme cold weather they go into very deep water. But now they are much scarcer than usual, because the big snowstorm of Dec. 27 was more destructive to lobster traps along the coast than any storm for five years. Casco Bay lobstermen lost at least one-third of their traps. Further down the coast some men lost fifty or sixty traps, their whole outfit.

At Monhegan the lobster traps are generally safe during a storm, because it is so far out at sea and the traps are in such deep water. But this time at least 300 of the 2,500 traps owned on the islands were destroyed. Whoever has been there will know that Monhegan is simply a great high rock far out to sea, with a sparse growth of stub spruce over portions of it.

PAINTINGS BY MONET.

The last twenty years have witnessed many changes in art; there have been upsettings of old ideas and ideals, new departures in various directions, and revolutionary tendencies that have at first shocked, then attracted, and, finally, proved of absorbing interest.

We seem to be artistically in a somewhat chaotic state; the old no longer suffices, nor does the new fully satisfy us. Our old gods are broken, but they have given us no news ones to whom we can bow down in submission.

If, under the new conditions, we get color, it is at the expense of composition; if we are blinded with brilliant sunlight, we look in vain for the qualities of careful draughtmanship; if there is suggested the sparkle and the vibrancy of nature, then we are bothered by spots of crude color, awkward brushwork, and unpleasant prominence of pigment. In short, the fin de siècle men present their one new true note at the expense of many other inharmonious ones.

Prominent among those who have contributed to change the current of our art thought of these recent years is M. Monet, the impressionistic Frenchman, whose work to the extent of forty landscapes may now be seen at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, in Fifth Avenue.

The influence that this remarkable man has had on the present generation of painters is little short of phenomenal. Scoffed, jeered, and laughed at in his earlier days, he has lived to witness a genuine triumph, to see his methods approved, his work imitated, and his pictures sold at substantial figures. There is scarce an exhibition in the last few years but shows in a dozen or more pictures his directing agency; from the greatest of his contemporaries to the humblest student in the schools, few there are who have hesitated to take from him some hint or suggestion.

The reason is not difficult to find, and may be summed up in a few words. Monet saw all about him pictures in low keys. Men had looked at nature with their eyes half open, the brilliancy of sunshine had been ignored, the theory of the juxtaposition of colors had been overlooked. He chafed under the restraint, and broke away from the old traditions. Orange, purple, blue, and yellow, in their full force and power, he put on pure, with astonishing results. His landscapes fairly howled with light and brilliancy. His fellow-workers were amazed at his audacity, the public was dumfounded and unable to comprehend his aims. Little by little, however, it began to be evident that this peculiarity was something more than a passing fad. Other work looked dead, black, and colorless when hung beside his own; those who came to laugh remained, if not to pray, at least to give him serious consideration. Experiment took the place of jeers, and, with analysis, came conviction.

M. Monet is very uneven and is not always successful—indeed, few men are. He not infrequently attempts the impossible; he is often most unfortunate in his choice of subject, and sometimes misses it altogether; but he is rarely uninteresting, and occasionally he gives us a gem. Such a canvas is an earlier production, "Fog," (18,) suggesting Corot and full of the most tender color and delicate appreciation of values. "Four Trees" (14) and "Champ d'Avoine," (15,) hanging one above the other, are remarkable effects of light and atmosphere, though surely in the former the stiff, straight lines made by the tree trunks seem most inartistic. In "The Seine at Netheuil" (11) there seems little to criticise. The composition is dignified, the drawing shows masterly knowledge of landscape construction, and the color scheme is delightful. One turns with wonder to "Study of the Sea," (17,) an entirely unsatisfactory effort in every way. It is hard to believe that it is the work of the same hand. And there are studies of palm trees, with crude, glaring colors, painted coarsely and entirely lacking in suggestiveness, apparently hopeless at the start. "Notre Dame de la Mer" (6) is in much the same way. Time seems to have softened some of the earlier efforts, and may take from the crudities of others of later date. There are various studies, mostly of sunlight, curious bits of composition, many satisfying, others far from being so; but all unique and extremely personal in their way. In general, it may be said, M. Monet gives us certain qualities at the expense of many others, but the exhibition furnishes food for much reflection and will repay careful study. It is the work of the leader of a school, and the school is advancing many theories and new ideas that have come to stay. These pictures may be seen until Jan. 27.

Postmaster Dayton Visits Baltimore.

From The Baltimore American, Jan. 12.

Postmaster Warfield was visited yesterday by the Hon. C. W. Dayton, Postmaster of New-York; the Hon. A. W. Machen, Chief of the Free Delivery Division, and the Hon. Charles O. Shepherd, Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division of the Post Office Department at Washington. They were shown through the Post Office by Postmaster Warfield. Mr. A. W. Machen, who is a gentleman of large experience in postal matters, was very much pleased with the general working of the office, especially the carrier department.

Postmaster Warfield explained to the gentlemen his plan as to the division of work in the office, and pointed out the various improvements he had made and those in contemplation. Mr. Machen was particularly interested in Mr. Warfield's plans for the redistricting of the city. The gentlemen expressed themselves as highly pleased with the general working of the office, and complimented him upon the business methods employed.

After the inspection the gentlemen were driven to the Maryland Club, where they were entertained by Postmaster Warfield, the Hon. John K. Cowen, the Hon. W. Shepard Bryan, the Hon. Harry Welles Rusk, and Mr. George Cator dined with the party at the club.

Baltimore's Financial Condition.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The report of the City Register shows that the floating debt on Dec. 31, 1894, was $1,321,233.47, an increase of $200,101.04, compared with the debt Dec. 31, 1893. The total debt or existing claims against the city amounts to $1,920,855.97. The assets to be deducted from this amount aggregate $599,632.50. The balance of $1,321,223.47 is the floating debt. The City Council made no provision last year for the payment of the floating debt of $1,121,122.43 existing Dec. 31, 1893.

The funded and guaranteed debt of the city was $31,126,625.57 at the end of 1894, and interest is provided on $11,178,501.77, leaving $19,948,123.80 on which interest must be provided by taxation.

At the end of 1893 the funded and guaranteed debt was $34,100,475.46. The reduction of this debt in 1894 resulted from the payment of $3,946,740.99 of water loans by the Finance Commissioners out of the Sinking Fund, and the debt was increased by issuing $972,900 of the six-million-dollar loan.

The Sinking Fund Dec. 31, 1893, contained $6,082,671.69, and Dec. 31, 1894, $2,583,641.33. The increment from investments and premiums on stocks received by the Sinking Fund in 1894 amounted to $445,002.97.

Gains of the Liberals.

From The London Daily News.

It is a singular fact that while Conservatives are predicting the speedy break-up of the Liberal Party the most recent "secessions" have been all in favor of that party. The decision of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, for instance, means the transference of a vote in the Lords from the Conservative to the Liberal side, for the Earl has always been classed as a Conservative, and is a member of the Carlton Club. Again, only last month Sir Thomas Bazley wrote that he would not be "dragged by Mr. Chamberlain into the Conservative Party," and that he should withdraw his support from the Dissentient Liberals. In the same month, too, it was announced from Cambridge that two well-known gentlemen there—Mr. A. W. W. Dale and Mr. Charles Adeane—withdrew from the Liberal Unionist Association, the latter saying that he was not prepared permanently to dissociate himself from the Liberal Party.

TOKIO IN HOLIDAY DRESS

A Grand Celebration of Japan's Victories Over China.

MULTITUDES FORM THE PROCESSION

No Such Scene Was Ever Before Witnessed in Tokio as That of the Great Festival of Dec. 9.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Accounts of a great celebration held in Tokio on Dec. 9 to commemorate Japan's victories at sea and in the field have been received at the Japanese Legation here, and they show that the tardiness of the capital in bestirring itself to honor the Japanese soldiers and sailors was fully retrieved by the thoroughness with which the celebration was carried out.

At least 400,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies, which were held in Uyeno Park, an immense inclosure to which 175,000 ticket purchasers were admitted. Railroad companies gave reduced rates to Tokio, and it was necessary to run trains day and night to accommodate the traffic. Hotels and inns soon became overcrowded, and many private residences were turned into hostelries. The great majority of Americans and other foreign residents assembled in the garden of Dr. E. Baeltz's house, which overlooks the scene of the festivities.

So great were the numbers of those who participated in the parade which opened the celebration that the procession degenerated into a mere scramble. Some idea of the magnitude of the marching multitude may be gathered from the statement that long after the van had reached Uenyo the rear guard was still forming on the Hibiya Parade, four miles distant. Guilds of all sorts, schools, workmen, the employes of scores of mercantile companies, people of high and low degree, marched with the procession to the music of a number of bands, both regimental and impromptu, the blowing of a thousand trumpets and conchs, the din of drums, and continual cheering from the paraders and the vast crowds that lined the route of march. Banners and standards of all descriptions, displaying innumerable varieties of fanciful inscriptions; naval and military flags, transparencies, carriages filled with celebrants in gala costumes, riotously rejoicing school boys, members of the City Council and Chamber of Commerce, Deputies from the interior, vans carrying symbolical groups, poles surmounted by papier maché and wicker work representations of decapitated Chinese, and a thousand other things, novel and amusing, were seen in the procession. When it arrived at the Emperor's Palace, the cheering became continuous. Portraits of the Emperor and the Empress were exhibited there, and baloons with streamers were sent up. As the people marched they sang an ode entitled, "Flag of the Morning Sun," composed by Mr. Fukuchi, a noted Japanese poet.

Midway in the Ueny Avenue stood a vast arch, under which the parade had to pass. It was decorated profusely with the imperial flower, the chrysanthemum, yellow flowers on a green ground, forming the inscriptions, "Myriads of Years May Our Army and Navy Flourish", and "May the Empire Live Forever." Farther on, at the point where the park proper was entered, stood a life-size representation of the Genmum Gate, the scene of a famous exploit at the assault of Phyong Yang. A theatrical troupe was to have given a representation here of the storming of the gate, but at the wish of the Prince Imperial the troupe gave a series of battle scenes in front of the educational museum. Banners captured from the Chinese were exhibited, and a great open-air altar, piled with offerings, was also a feature. Relays of priests of high rank kept up ceaseless prayers before the shrine until nightfall. At noon about 300 priests celebrated a solemn requiem before the altar for those who fell in the war.

The centre of attraction was the racecourse in the Uyeno Park and the grand stand. Here the Prince Imperial witnessed the ceremonies. The stand was surrounded by thousands of scholars from the various Japanese schools, who listened to addresses from the Mayor of Tokio, the President of the lower house, and others. Illuminations at night, with pyrotechnic representations of naval battles and many other costly displays, completed the day.

There were a number of accidents and untold intoxication. Fights were frequent. No less than fifty-four persons were pushed or thrown into a pond in the park. Two thousand wooden clogs were lost in the crush, and the park was strewn with hats, clothing, and innumerable other things. Five hundred persons who had served terms for pocket picking were locked up before the ceremonies began, and seventy thieves were caught in the act of robbing people. In fact, the celebration was very similar, all things considered, to any like affair of a grand character in Europe or America.

AN APPEAL FOR THE ARMENIANS

The Phil-Armenic Association to Queen Victoria and the Czar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Herant M. Kiretchjian of Minneapolis, Secretary of the Phil-Armenic Association, is in Washington for the purpose of presenting to the President and Secretary of State the memorial of the association asking the intervention of our Government in behalf of their persecuted relatives and friends in Armenia. He will endeavor to have an interview with Secretary Gresham to-morrow, and hopes to be able to reach the President within a day or two.

To-day Mr. Kiretchjian, on behalf of the association, sent the following cablegrams:

To Her Majesty Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India:

Long life to your Majesty. There is blood upon the British crown. By court-martial of the Government which England supports, witnesses of the massacres in Armenia are now being murdered. God help your Majesty's Government to redeem the honor of the British Church and State.

To His Imperial Majesty Czar of All the Russias:

All health to your Majesty. Murderers sitting in mock court-martial continue to slaughter helpless Armenians before the eyes of Europe. The Berlin treaty is dipped in blood and shame in Armenia, with the great name of Russia upon it. God grant your Majesty wisdom and power to redeem the honor of Holy Russia and defend the oppressed.

Speaking of the reported killing of would-be witnesses to the outrages upon their countrymen in Armenia, Mr. Kiretchjian was deeply moved. He said:

"The Armenians are everywhere horrified at the sight of Europe leaving the helpless Armenians in the hands of murderers like Zeki Pasha and his band, to be put through the farce of trial for sedition and murdered in cold blood. Those fiends are supposed to be themselves on trial before the civilized world through the deplorably tardy investigations. Where can you find a sadder sight and more criminal apathy than all Europe looking on without even a protest, while the accused proceed to murder all who might possibly be brave enough to testify against them and show the inhuman barbarity of their foul outrages? This is the most horrible chapter of the whole disaster since the black days of Sassoun, for the devilish cruelty of tortures inflicted by the Turkish officials upon Christians in such cases passes all description, and the very thought should awaken all Europe to call a halt and put an end to this nightmare of arrests and trials on numberless Armenians whose hearts are already bleeding. There is a just God in heaven, and the powers upon whom rests the awful responsibility for all this cruel bloodshed should fear His vengeance."

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says it is rumored that the Porte is considering administrative reforms to be introduced in Armenia. Among these reforms would be the recruiting of the gendarmerie from the Christian as well as the Mussulman population, the appointment of a Mussulman Governor for the first three-year term, and Christian Governors for all subsequent terms, which would be five years each. These reforms would be introduced in all the provinces concerned in the recent massacres.

In general, the reform plan described by The News correspondent has the same outlines as the one laid before the Porte early in the last month.

TROUBLE IN THE FRENCH CABINET

M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, Resigns His Portfolio.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, has resigned, and it is rumored that other resignations are probable.

M. Barthou's retirement is the result of an adverse vote in the Cabinet on a matter in his own department. He decided re-

cently that the Southern and Orleans Railway Companies must indicate on their bonds that the Government's guarantee of the interest would terminate in 1914. Both companies appealed from this decision, and the Ministry supported the appeal.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS MADE HAPPY

Honors Bestowed by the Czar in Recognition of the New Year.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—This was New Year's Day, according to the Russian calendar, and was noteworthy in official circles for the distribution of the usual New Year honors. M. Bunge, President of the Committee of Ministers, received the decoration of the Order of St. Vladimir, first class. In a special rescript the Czar spoke warmly of the sincerity and wisdom with which M. Bunge had fulfilled his duties.

Gen. Vannowsky, War Minister, received the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew, and in an imperial rescript was congratulated upon his "zeal in perfecting the efficiency of the gallant army, the best guarantee of the peace of Europe."

CHEERS FOR PREMIER CRISPI.

His Journey from Naples to Rome a Series of Enthusiastic Greetings.

ROME, Jan. 13.—Premier Crispi arrived here this morning. He left Naples for Rome last evening, four hours after his daughter's marriage. Crowds surrounded the Naples railroad station, and cheered him incessantly from the moment his carriage came in sight until his train went.

Three hundred popular societies in Naples presented to the Premier addresses of confidence. In Piedmont many Crispi meetings were held to-day, and some twenty Deputies spoke in defense of the Premier. All the speakers censured Giolitti for having manufactured a scandal for the sole purpose of ruining Crispi politically.

ROYAL MEETINGS IN PROSPECT.

Arrangements to be Made for Renewing the Triple Alliance.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says:

"The triple alliance treaties will end in 1896, and negotiations for their renewal will be carried on this year. Italy wishes to have her military obligations lightened, and doubtless her wish will be granted. Emperor William will meet King Humbert in the Spring or Autumn, when the arrangement will be made.

"It is almost certain that the Czar, Emperor William, and Emperor Franz Joseph will meet this year."

ENGLISH LIBERALS ALARMED.

A Strong Plea for the Abolition of the System of Plural Voting.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The annual report of the National Liberal Federation was given out yesterday. It contains this statement regarding the issues in the next election:

"Unless a bill be passed before the general election abolishing plural voting and shortening the period of qualification to three months, grave reverses await the Liberals in the election which is to determine whether the Lords shall longer override the Commons."

A CONVICT ELECTED DEPUTY.

Bosco, the Italian Socialist, Returned to the Chamber in Rome.

PALERMO, Jan. 13.—Bosco, a conspicuous Socialist, who was sent to prison by the court-martial trying the leaders of the revolution last Winter, has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies in Rome.

He polled 400 votes more than did his monarchist rival.

To Rechristen the Suez Canal.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—President Guichard of the Suez Canal Board started from Marseilles for Cairo yesterday to lay before the Khédive a proposal to rename the canal after its constructor, the late Count Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Sunk with All on Board.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The bark Colomba D. sank last night at the mouth of the Humber. All aboard were lost.

MINISTER HATCH'S MISSION

Believed to Have Reference to an Anticipated Revolt Against the New Hawaiian Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—George H. Young, who arrived here on the steamer Australia from Honolulu with F. M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii, says it was generally understood among the passengers that Hatch's mission concerning the cable was merely a blind. The real purpose was to convey to Minister Thurston at Washington some important dispatches that the Ministry was afraid to trust to the mail.

There are unmistakable evidences, says Young, of an impending revolt in the islands, and the provisional government is seriously alarmed. It is believed the dispatches to Thurston are in the nature of a request that a United States war vessel be sent to Honolulu immediately.

Mr. Hatch, in an interview to-day, states that the object of his visit is to see what aid the American Government will give in laying a cable between Honolulu and San Francisco. He refused to admit that there existed any immediate danger of revolution in the Islands, and declined to say anything about the nature of the dispatches he had for Minister Thurston. He, however, thought the conspiracy recently discovered amounted to nothing, and, although there are now no war vessels at the islands, he did not fear a rising.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Minister Thurston of Hawaii has received a dispatch from Francis M. Hatch, Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now at San Francisco, reporting his arrival from Honolulu. The message contained no other information, and Minister Thurston has not been informed officially that Mr. Hatch will visit Washington, though he learned by special United Press dispatches in to-day's papers that such was the latter's intention. "I do not care to talk about the report that Mr. Hatch will ask the United States Government to send a war ship to Honolulu," said Mr. Thurston, "because I know absolutely nothing about the matter."

The Minister was asked if a United States ship was wanted by the Hawaiian Republic, but declined to reply to the question.

Mr. Thurston was asked about the proposed British cable to be laid from Canada to Australia, with a connection between one of the Hawaiian Islands, which is to be leased for a station. He said:

"Of course, all Hawaiians would prefer a cable laid by the United States, but, rather than have no cable at all, we would be glad to have one operated by the English. Our interests are identified with the United States, and it would be of the greatest possible good for us to have a cable communication with San Francisco, where most all of our trading is done. We have not been able to secure that, however, and, while the British cable may not bring about as good results as an American one, it will be of great advantage to the Hawaiian people.

"This matter has been presented to the United States for consideration at the instance of Great Britain, because, as President Cleveland pointed out in his message to Congress last week, it would be a violation of our treaty obligations to allow Great Britain to lease one of our islands as a station for a submarine cable without the consent of the United States.

"If this cable were to be laid by the English, but the work to be exclusively controlled and operated by the Hawaiian Republic, we would not need to submit the matter to this country, as there would be no treaty violation. But as this is not to be the case we must await the decision of the American Congress."

DID HE INSULT THE AMERICAN EAGLE?

A Grave Charge Made Against Twelve-Year-Old Frank Pollock.

No little patriot is twelve-year-old Frank Pollock, if the charges made by Keeper Shannon in Central Park be true.

A big American eagle is one of Shannon's charges. He says he saw Frank yesterday not only try to cut the noble bird's bill with a knife, but, worse yet, that the boy spat in the eagle's face.

When Frank was taken to the Arsenal he denied the truth of Shannon's charges, and although a beanshooter and a quart of ammunition were found concealed on his person he was allowed to go home.

WILLIAM HIDES IN HIS BOX

A Debate in the Reichstag Enjoyed by the Emperor.

WAS PLEASED WITH WHAT HE HEARD

Status of the German Anti-Socialist Bill—Return of the Court to Berlin—An Ambassadorial Crisis.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The majority which referred the Anti-Socialist bill to the committee yesterday was large enough to delight the Ministers. It consisted mainly of National Liberals and Conservatives, against whom were arrayed the Social Democrats, South German Democrats, Radicals, and a few Guelphs and Independents.

The Emperor was much pleased with the result of the first reading, although it gave no guarantee of the future of the bill. He congratulated Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, and commended highly Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorff's aggressive speech. His Majesty is said to have heard with his own ears how his War Minister defied and reproached the Socialists. He is supposed to have sat in the recesses of the imperial box, where, unseen, by the members, he could hear all that was said in the debate.

The Social Democrats have revived from the inactivity of previous weeks, and have mobilized all their forces against the bill. They held meetings of protest on Friday evening in every district of Berlin. Ignaz Auer, August Bebel, Paul Singer, William Liebknecht, and several other Deputies made speeches. Most of them seemed to expect defeat. They warned their adherents to prepare for the era of repression to be inaugurated with the passage of the bill. They advised all to destroy all letters, lists, accounts of proceedings, and plans of agitation, which have been collected in Socialist societies since the expiration of the Bismarckian laws, and thus make ready to face without fear the house searches and espionage of the police. In Hamburg similar meetings have been held. Both there and in Berlin the meetings were remarkable for the number of women present.

Conversations in the lobbies of the Reichstag, after yesterday's sitting, revealed a general conviction that the Government would carry the main paragraphs of the bill. The Clericals will modify a few provisions in committee, but will not change the measure materially.

The Clericals have obtained priority for the debate on their bill for the return of the Jesuits. The bill will pass its first reading on Wednesday.

The Court came in from Potsdam on Thursday. The Emperor, accompanied by one aide de camp, rode in a sleigh, covering the twenty-one miles in about two hours. The children, with the imperial household and any quantity of small baggage, were brought to town by a special train. The Court functions and most noteworthy social gayeties will be crowded into a month or five weeks, and the Emperor will begin a visiting tour toward the end of February. The Empress Frederick will go to England to see her mother, and the Empress Augusta and the imperial Princes will return to the New Palace. Tradesmen, who live from fashionable patronage, are complaining loudly because the season has been shortened so materially.

The trade journals remark sadly that the whole routine of Berlin's fashionable life has changed since the old Emperor's time. William I. always came to town early in November and remained here until the end of May, but his grandson cuts his stay well short of two months. With the new habits of the Court has come a corresponding change in the habits of society leaders, who now hasten away with their families to the Riviera before March, although once they were content to live here from November until the heat of Summer.

Among the functions at Court will be the meeting of the Chapter of the Black Eagle Order on Jan. 18; the grand Schleppenczug in the evening of the same day; drawing room on Jan. 23; Emperor's birthday reception on Jan. 27; Court balls at the Old Castle on Jan. 30 and Feb. 6, 13, 20, and 26.

In Court and diplomatic circles there is a firm conviction that many changes in German embassies are imminent. Count Muenster, the Ambassador to France, will arrive here to-morrow. He comes ostensibly to attend the Chapter of the Black Eagle, but really to consult Emperor William as to the increasing difficulties of his post in Paris. He has many complaints to make of the virulent abuse heaped upon him by the Paris press, especially since the arrest of Dreyfus.

Count Herbert Bismarck has come into favor on the wave of Tory reform, and it is expected that he will replace Count Philipp zu Eulenburg in Vienna in case he should not enter the Cabinet. Count Philip is named to succeed Freiherr von Marschall in the Foreign Office, and the latter may go to London to relieve Count Hatzfeldt, whose health is in the frail condition usually preceding an official retirement.

What does this general upset mean? The question is discussed with much anxiety in the Diplomatic Corps, but no positive answer has been given. Herbert Bismarck's appointment to the Vienna Embassy would be due partially to a desire to please the old Chancellor. It would imply also the revival of a more militant policy in the Triple Alliance, which the Emperor thinks did not occupy room enough in diplomatic calculations during Caprivi's régime.

Although no whisper has been heard regarding the withdrawal of the Paris Ambassador, the Emperor is known to be in bad humor owing to M. Hanotaux's laxity in dealing with the newspapers which libeled the German Embassy. The Dreyfus scandal has already caused the retirement of Ressman, the Italian Ambassador, from Paris, who felt that he could no longer endure the insults which French editors flung at him and his Government throughout the last spy campaign. In leaving the Paris Embassy vacant, Crispi is known to have acted with the explicit approval of the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. There is every reason to believe that the Chancellor will not be less eager to resent the treatment accorded by Paris editors to Muenster.

The most trustworthy letters from Paris tell of an interview between Count Muenster and M. Hanotaux, at the French Foreign Office. The Ambassador protested that he could no longer endure the press libels, which imputed to him such disreputable conduct. As a gentleman whose office forbade his seeking personal satisfaction, he must resign his post unless the French Government undertook to silence his calumniators. M. Hanotaux, as previously, pleaded his inability to control the French press. Muenster was dissatisfied with this excuse, especially as the newspapers ignored all official statements exonerating the German Embassy from all complicity in the Dreyfus case.

Muenster will appeal to the Emperor with the question whether his position is tenable in such circumstances. If the Emperor shall act in harmony with public opinion in Germany, he will allow the Ambassador to retire, and, in case the Paris journals persist in attacking the embassy, will leave the post vacant. The general feeling, expressed daily in the German press, is that no Ambassador should be returned to Paris until the French Government shall show its willingness and power to prevent the press agitation against the embassy. The Koelnische Zeitung says: "We do not doubt the seriousness of the French Government's desire to maintain good relations with Germany, but it is necessary to demand emphatically that the person of the German Ambassador be kept out of the game of French scandal and politics."

A Washington dispatch reported this week that Germany had refused to allow the independent inspection of emigrants at German ports. According to officials here, the dispatch referred to an incident two years old. Two United States hospital men came to Hamburg at the time of the epidemic, to prevent the embarkation of cholera-infected persons. As they did not have what the authorities deemed the proper credentials from the Washington Government, they were not permitted to supervise the emigration to the United States. They also got into trouble with the United States Consuls, and, after communication between the Foreign Office and American Legation, were recalled. No question concerning them has arisen since then in any form. There are no United States Inspectors at present at any German port, but Germany has not taken a step to discourage independent inspection.

Repeated inquiries have been made in the last week as to the possibility of a tariff war between the United States and Germany, but everybody in official circles has been absolutely dumb on the subject, although two or three weeks ago the matter was discussed with little constraint. Freiherr von Hammerstein, the Agrarian leader, was asked what Germany would do if the United States should take an unfriendly course. He answered:

"We should retaliate by shutting out American cereals and food products, and should look up new outlets for our merchandise. Doubtless for a time German industries would suffer, but new markets are always found when sought. Anyhow, we cannot submit to bullying, especially when we have the absolute right on our side."

Deputy Aichbechler, Vice Chairman of the Clerical Party, and the owner of a large estate in Bavaria, said decidedly:

"We do not want any American grain, any how. If the United States insist upon violating their treaty with us, we shall protect ourselves by shutting out American cereals. We have too much Russian and Roumanian grain now. The German farmer cannot raise stock and grow wheat with profit under the present circumstances."

The Municipal Council of Cologne approved unanimously the proposal to give a grand Bismarck birthday celebration. This decision evoked numerous protests from Catholics, who had not forgotten the Kulturkampf. The Koelnische Volkszeitung, organ of the Rhineland Clericals, replied on Friday that Catholics ought to recognize the greatness of Bismarck's statesmanship, and should remember that Leo XIII. bestowed upon him the high distinction of the Order of Christ.

Twelve non-commissioned officers who were convicted at Magdeburg of mutiny in the artillery school in the Invaliden Strasse passed through the city yesterday on their way to the Spanish fortress. The gold lace was torn from their coats to show that they had been degraded.

Ambassador Runyon's daughter, Mrs. Hoskins, will be presented at Court at the Schleppencour, on Jan. 28.

Gustave Niederlem, a Commissioner from the new museum in Philadelphia, will open an office here to receive donations with which to buy commercial, technical, and ethnographic specimens.

Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe, his son Alexander, M. P., and Count Herbert Bismarck left Berlin for Friedrichsruh to-day.

WOULD GIVE LIFE TO THE NAVY

PLAN AND SCOPE OF THE PENDING REORGANIZATION BILL.

Designed to Prevent Stagnation and Get Young Men into Posts Where They May Do Good Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An important bill to reorganize the personnel of the navy is before the House, and if that body desires to win the gratitude of the Naval Service and to benefit that service in a way that will be permanent and that cannot be done better at any later day, it should pass the bill. The plan to get rid of stagnation and assure the navy, in a few years, of the services of officers in posts of command before they have gone beyond the ages at which business men are supposed to have reached their prime, has been worked out carefully by a commission composed of the members of both houses of Congress. Its details are many, but its main points are comprehended easily by those who would not follow all the details with understanding or interest.

Certain ranks of officers of the navy are overcrowded, and the result is that in the ranks below there is stoppage of promotion, while in the flag rank the condition is exhibited of Admirals just reaching the highest rank in time to be transferred to the retired list. By increasing the number of Admirals and Captains, dispensing with the intermediate rank of Commodore, which is found no longer in the navies of other nations, opportunity would be afforded for the officers of lower rank to reach command rank before retirement. It is believed that the proposed plan would assure to the service the benefit of the experience of Admirals for four years after they should have reached that station, the term of an Admiral being now something like a year or a year and a half.

This would be accomplished by making a reserve list, to be composed of officers who, for reasons to be ascertained in a way prescribed by the bill, would be assigned to that category, thus making room for the movement upward of those officers who should be found best fitted for sea service. The troublesome question of the giving of positive rank to staff officers has been met by granting positive rank to the staff, but at the same time the staff officers are subjected to an amendment that equalizes the pay of officers of equal rank in the line and the staff.

Further than this, the bill encourages the men of the navy. They are to have retirement, which hitherto has been accorded only to the men of the army. Better than that, in the estimation of some of the members who have been working on this plan to correct stagnation, the men of the navy are to be encouraged to better their condition. The chance of promotion to the line now offered in the army to the private soldier is extended to the blue jacket.

While the proposed change would involve the Government in increased expense for a few years—but to the extent of less than $200,000 in any year—the ultimate effect of the change would be to save expenditure.

The bill should be considered carefully by every member of Congress, from the point of view of the officers of the navy, and should be disposed of with regard for the benefit of a service of which every citizen should be proud. The navy does not offer much of a career to men who should possess the ability to command or to serve on the intricate machines which our ships of war have become recently. An unexpected war might change all this and excite admiration for the officers who have stuck to the profession in spite of the many temptations to turn their knowledge to more profitable account.

A failure to pass the bill at this session would increase the difficulties presented to the joint commission which has completed the plan now offered. Postponement also would make a later plan more expensive. Even in hard times the amount of expense contemplated in the Reorganization bill is small. This consideration ought not to weigh with even the strictest economists of the Congress.

BROUGHT THEM DOWN THE LADDER

Occupants of the Upper Stories Didn't Know They Were in Danger Until the Firemen Arrived.

A lamp exploded in the room occupied by the Cornelius Donovan Athletic Association, in the three-story building 145 Cherry Street, about 10 o'clock last night.

The room was quickly in flames. Firemen arrived and got to work before the people in the upper stories knew there was a fire.

When they found it out, they rushed for the fire escaped. Some of them were so badly scared that they would have jumped from the escapes to the street, but John Fox of 45 Oak Street climbed to the top of the first floor, adjusted the ladder, and succeeded in getting down safely four of the occupants—Henry B. Bealess, forty-five years old; Henry Peterson, his wife, Louise, and a youth named Oney Tucker.

Fireman Henry Kraetzer brought eight persons down the ladder from the fire escape on the top floor. Among them were Ellen Lyons and Mary Bowens, the latter an old woman.

The fireman was cheered by the crowd. The building is owned by Mrs. Healy of 317 Water Street, who leases it to John Lyons. The damage to the building was estimated at $1,500, and to property $150.

Improvement in The Chicago Times.

Among Western newspapers which have circulations approaching that of their New-York contemporaries The Chicago Times, under its new management, has rapidly come to the front again as a great news collector and distributor. In the old days, under the editorship of W. F. Storey, The Chicago Times ranked as the leading newspaper in the West. After his death the newspaper suffered in many ways. But when Adolph Kraus, one of the present proprietors, associated with himself as part owner, H. W. Hawley, the fortunes of The Times were regained. Its circulation and advertising have increased, and, with the capital which the new owners put in, the paper has reached out in all directions for news, so that it is to-day again one of the leading newspapers of the West. Typesetting machines, new presses, and other mechanical devices are in use to put the paper in the best possible typographical shape. Altogether Chicagoans are to be congratulated upon the revival of this sterling Democratic newspaper.

Death of Chief Officer Tate.

Chief Officer Michael Tate of the British steamship Achilles, which arrived from Algiers yesterday, died of peritonitis on the voyage and was buried at sea. He was forty years old.

ANOTHER CURRENCY BILL

It Will Be Introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas.

CONTAINS A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING

Unconfirmed and Doubtful Report that It Has the Approval of the President—Aims at Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—What is announced as the proposition of Senator Jones of Arkansas to meet the demand for financial legislation is made known to-night. It is going out from Washington with some statements that the plan, including the purpose to authorize the coining of the product of American silver mines, the Government to receive the seigniorage, or the difference between the coining and gold value of the silver coined, receives the approval of the President and "many of the leading financiers of New-York." To the most of newspaper readers, who have been hearing of currency and financial bills since the Congress met, and who are unable to detect all the differences between the bills, this one will not vary enough in general appearance to excite curiosity.

Here it will be at once recognized as the strongest invitation yet put forth to enlist the support of the men who believe the Government should be allowed to sell bonds at a low rate of interest and retire the demand notes and strengthen the national banks, and the most liberal invitation for the votes also of the silver men, who will vote for anything short of the free and unlimited coinage of all silver presented to the mints.

It is hardly probable that the President has permitted the report to be circulated that he approves all of the propositions in this bill that is to go out with the name of Mr. Jones at its head. While the friends of this measure intimate that it has the approval of the White House and the Treasury, the totally inconsistent report is heard that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury desire that hereafter there shall be no assurance given that any measure has received the sanction of the Administration.

The few members of Congress who have heard about the scope of the new Jones bill hesitate to express an opinion of it until it shall be seen in full. To those who desire the authority to be given to issue low-rate bonds and the retirement of the demand notes, those parts of the bill contemplating the bond issue and the note redemption are acceptable. The silver propositions do not receive at once approval among the members who have learned to regard all silver propositions with distrust.

Silver men, the men who are sworn to take nothing but free coinage, see nothing in the bill to tempt them. On the contrary, they regard it as a step encouraging to them, inspiring the hope that they may be able yet to get a bill that will allow the coinage of silver without any limitations as to the origin of the silver.

According to the proposed bid, the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to issue five hundred millions of coupon or registered bonds, interest and principal payable in gold, interest not to exceed 2½ or 3 per cent., the bonds to run thirty years, but to be redeemable at the option of the Government after twenty years. The proceeds of these bonds are to be used for the current expenses of the Treasury, and the redemption of the greenbacks and the Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act. The bonds will be of the denominations of $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, all exempt from taxation, &c. Subscriptions for them are to be received at the Treasury, or any Sub-Treasury, or any bank where United States funds are deposited, it being the intention of the act to give full and free opportunity for general subscription. The loan is to be made as popular as possible.

National banks will be permitted to issue notes to the par value of the bonds they have deposited to secure their circulation, and an inducement will be offered the banks to increase their circulation by reducing the tax on circulation from 1 per cent. to one-fourth of 1 per cent. An effort also will be made to prevent the reduction of circulation by making it illegal for any bank to retire its circulation without the consent, in writing, of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the act will be repealed which prohibits banks from increasing their circulation for a period of six months after the withdrawal of circulation.

An increase of the use of silver is created in two sections which provide that all notes under the denomination of $20 shall be silver certificates. These sections provide that no national bank notes shall be issued of a denomination less than $20, and that all notes of national banks now outstandig, of a denomination less than $20 shall, as rapidly as possible, be taken up, redeemed, and canceled, and notes of $20 or higher denominations issued in their stead.

The Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized and directed out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized to cancel and destroy all greenbacks and Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act of denominations less than $20, and to issue silver certificates in their stead, but not to a greater aggregate amount than the greenbacks and Treasury notes and national bank notes, the withdrawal and cancellation of which are authorized, these silver certificates to be in denominations of $1, $2, $5, and $10, and to be payable in silver.

It is the intention under this proposed act that neither the Treasury nor the national banks shall issue or keep in circulation any notes other than silver certificates of a less denomination than $20. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, at the request of any holder of Treasury notes or greenbacks to issue in lieu thereof silver certificates for the same in certificates of a less denomination than $20.

Another section of the bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury out of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, and from any surplus revenues, to redeem and cancel and not reissue the greenbacks and Treasury notes, as fast as the aggregate circulation of greenbacks, Treasury notes, silver certificates under $20, and national bank notes shall be in excess of the aggregate amount of greenbacks, Treasury notes, and national bank notes in circulation at the passage of the bill.

The unlimited coinage of silver is provided for in a section which will read practically as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to receive at any mint from any citizen of the United States silver bullion, the product of the mines of the United States, of standard weight, &c., and coin the same into standard silver dollars, and the seigniorage for the said coinage shall be the difference between the coinage value and the bullion value in London on the day of deposit, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the owner of said bullion the silver dollars so coined, and the amount received from the seigniorage of said coinage shall be covered into the Treasury."

ANY GOOD MONEY GOOD ENOUGH.

What Mr. Carlisle Said in a Private Letter to a Congressman.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 13.—Judge J. C. Murray, Chairman of the Vernon County Democratic Committee, wrote to Congressman Charles H. Morgan of the Fifteenth District on the currency question. Mr. Morgan sent the letter to Secretary Carlisle, who wrote Mr. Morgan:

"I think the change of sentiment which Mr. Murray says has occurred in his part of the country will take place nearly everywhere when the people come to study the financial question in all its aspects.

"I have never been able to see why the people who want more money would not be satisfied with any kind of money that is certainly sound and safe, and therefore, in my opinion, any plan which proposes such a currency for them ought to be satisfactory, whether it consists of gold or silver coins, or paper redeemable in gold or silver coins."

Sanity of Actor Burke Questioned.

John Burke, thirty-five years old, of 302 East Ninety-fourth Street, was committed for examination as to his sanity by Justice Welde yesterday in the Harlem Police Court. The complainant was Burke's brother, William, who told the Judge that his brother, who is an actor, drove away from Keith's, the Gaiety, the Eden Musée, Proctor's, Koster & Bial's, the Astoria, and others.

TURNED THE DANCERS OUTDOORS

Capt. Smith Stopped the Festivities of the Free Sons of Benjamin in Teutonia Hall.

Capt. Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station arrested William W. Kneade, the proprietor, and Samuel J. Guggenheimer, bartender, of Stuyvesant Hall, 317 East Fifteenth Street, last night, and closed the place, turning out a lot of dancers. The proprietor and bartender were taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station, and afterward admitted to bail.

The members of the Society of the Free Sons of Benjamin were assembled at Teutonia Hall, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, for a private concert and dance. Capt. Smith notified them that they would not be allowed to dance before 12 o'clock. They were both disappointed and surprised at the action of the police, and appointed a committee to go to the station house and see Capt. Smith, and ask him if there was no way by which they could begin dancing before midnight.

The Captain said he knew the society was a very respectable one, but that the members would be violating the law if they began the dance earlier than the time named. He regretted that he was unable to help them, and advised them to wait patiently until they could dance legally.

UNITED COUNCIL'S OFFICERS.

James H. J. Scullion, Founder of the Council, Installed Grand Commander for the Sixth Term.

United Council, No. 1,035, American Legion of Honor, installed its new officers at its meeting yesterday afternoon, before a throng of members and visitors which completely filled the large council room in the Jaeger Building, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Grand Commander Crook and Grand Vice Commander McEwan, with their official staffs, were in attendance, as were Supreme Committeeman Morris Goodhart and visitors from almost every council of the order in this city and Brooklyn.

It was announced that every member of the council, which is the largest in the order, was in good standing, and that there was over $8,000 in the treasury. Deputy Grand Commander B. F. Carell, assisted by Grand Guide C. A. Charlesworth, conducted the installation ceremonies. James H. J. Scullion, Treasurer of the Star Theatre, who was the organizer and first Commander of the council, was installed as Commander for the sixth term, and the members say he can have the office for life. The other officers are: Vice Commander—E. H. C. Harris; Post Commander—J. P. Sinnette; Orator—Daniel W. Quinn; Secretary—W. T. Stewart; Collector—B. F. Forman; Treasurer—R. E. Snowden; Chaplain—Miss Nellie Ford; Guide—J. E. McCarthy; Assistant Guide—Miss Lizzie McDonald; Warden—A. Rich; Sentry—W. Van Arsdale; Physician—Dr. George J. Moser; Organist—Frank P. Banta. Trustees—John H. Gausmann, John E. Eakins, and Harry Eyre.

After the installation, addresses were made by the Supreme and Grand Council officers and a fine entertainment was presented by Orator Quinn. The quarrel scene from "Julius Caesar" was given by Companion Brandt as Cassius and Companion Santer as Brutus. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchener played a duet on the mandolin and guitar, and others who participated in the entertainment were Mrs. Minnie Hutler-Kreilsheimer, soprano; A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; George J. Gaskin, tenor; Companions Isenbarth and Lechle in a zither duet, Mrs. Louise Tuthill in popular ballads, James S. Burdette, humorist; Master Joseph Smith, violinist, and Daniel W. Quinn in comic songs. The session closed with "The American Legion Officers," "Auld Lang Syne," and "Good Night," sung by the entire council.

MADE BLIND BY EXCESSIVE SMOKING

The Affliction That Has Overtaken a Captain of a New-York Ship

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The ship St. Mark, (of New-York,) Capt. A. E. Work, arrived at this port to-day from Cebu, Philippine Islands, after a good passage. Capt. Work was stricken blind during the voyage, and the ship was piloted into port by a fisherman from the Gloucester fishing schooner Jubilee.

Capt. Work's sad affliction is said to have been caused by excessive smoking. He told a physician that he had smoked nearly 1,500 cigars since leaving Cebu. He thinks, with good treatment, that he will regain his sight. His home is in Bath, Me.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Jan. 13.—The entire coast was enveloped in a dense fog all last night, and steamers and tugs picked their way along, blowing their whistles at short intervals. In a temporary lifting of the fog at daylight this morning the patrol at the High Head Life-Saving Station discovered a large ship under close-reefed topsails not more than 1,000 yards from the station, and just clear of the bar. She was seen from the lookout at Peaked Hill Bar Station, and all hands were immediately on the alert.

Those on board the ship were quick to discover their danger, and the upper topsails and mainsails were hurriedly hoisted, the helm thrown hard to port, and she slowly headed seaward, creeping away from the shore, which nearly grazed her keel.

Her name could not be learned, but she was deeply laden. It was thought that she was the ship St. Mark, bound for Boston.

WILL AID THE CORYPHEES' UNION

The Theatrical Protective Union a Friend of the Dancers.

Peace has been restored between the Theatrical Protective Union and the Coryphées' Union. That was what Delegate White reported yesterday to the Central Labor Union, and he added: "The Theatrical Protective Union will aid the coryphées in every way in building up their organization."

Delegate Bausch, who had been charged with having written too severe a letter to the Theatrical Protective Union, criticising it for refusing to aid the corphyees, asked for an opportunity to vindicate himself. He said he had been charged with interfering with what did not concern him, but he had been commissioned by the Central Labor Union to organize the coryphées, and consequently he should have been commended rather than attacked.

"These ladies," he continued, "had no experience of labor organization, and it was the duty of every labor leader to aid them."

Mr. Bausch's explanation was considered satisfactory, and he was honorably vindicated.

Moran to Tow Garbage Again.

Capt. Daly, formerly master of the pleasure yacht Nourmahal, who for the

LESSONS FROM PULPITS

Varied Topics and Views Presented by New-York Pastors.

NOTABLE SERMON IN ST. PATRICK'S

Father Daly Discusses the Claims of Skeptics and Agnostics and Grounds for Faith.

FELIX ADLER ON PUBLIC SCHOOL NEEDS

Dr. Talmage Has Five Thousand Hearers in the Academy of Music—Dr. Parkhurst on Immortality.

Notable among the sermons preached in this city yesterday was that by the Rev. William J. B. Daly in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The claims of skeptics and agnostics and the grounds of faith were discussed, with an analysis of the various types of Christians to be found in many communities.

Felix Adler lectured in Carnegie Hall about the needs of public schools. He deprecated the tendency to regard them as schools for the poor, and maintained that they were one of the greatest safeguards of the Republic. He argued that greater liberality in their support was needed.

Five thousand persons crowded into the Academy of Music to hear the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage speak about Ceylon. Dr. Parkhurst preached on immortality, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Brooklyn, found lessons for his hearers in the experience of the prodigal son.

Warnings to young men were given by the Rev. Madison C. Peters. The heroism of the Waldenses gave inspiration for a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Burrell in the Marble Collegiate Church.

SKEPTICS, AGNOSTICS, BELIEVERS

All Three Considered by Father Daly in St. Patrick's.

The Rev. William J. B. Daly preached yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the search for Christ in the temple. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Henry T. Newey, the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon acting as deacon and the Rev. Patrick Daly as sub-deacon. The Rev. Michael J. Lavelle acted as deacon of honor to the Archbishop.

Taking his text from the Gospel of St. Luke, ii., 42, Father Daly said:

"We have in to-day's Gospel a topic that will be interesting to each one of us, that is, the search for Christ in the temple. When you think of the many religions, of the many forms of worship, that are in the world to-day; of the opposing creeds, of the dissensions, that all come under the head of religion, I am sure you will be convinced that there are a great many persons seeking Christ not in the right direction.

"They are looking for him among their kinsfolk, but they have not yet come to the temple where He is teaching the Divine truths of His heavenly kingdom. Suppose we wished to search for a delicate flower or the sturdy poplar, and that we were not acquainted with botany, would not it be the highest folly to go from mountain to valley without ever asking a question of those who are familiar with the subject? Would not it be better for us to ask information from those who have spent their lifetime in those valleys and among those mountains, and who know where every description of trees, plants, and flowers are to be found?

"Therefore, we shall endeavor to understand how it is that so many are seeking after Christ and have not yet found Him. What is the reason why their search for Him is vain? We shall take a brief view of the different classes of persons, or souls, that are seeking for Him, and in this way simplify the problem.

"There are many sincere, earnest souls who are seeking God, who are content with the religion they possess, because their souls are so willing and so well disposed to receive the light, that in the small treasure of religion they possess they find great consolation. These are willing souls, who are serving God, and they are on their way to the temple, and I say that God's grace will one day come into their souls, and they will come to see God in the broad daylight, whom they are so anxious to serve and to honor.

"There are others whom we shall call stubborn souls. They believe they have the true religion because they were born in it, and they do not care to accept any other. This is very illogical, and is not the same line of reasoning they are willing to adopt in relation to other matters. If they find it to their advantage to move to some other country, or to some other part of the country of their birth, the fact that they were born in any one place would be a foolish reason for them to remain in that place. These are stubborn souls, who, while they pretend they are seeking for Christ, are unwilling to move in any direction, and are consequently remaining in the same place.

"We come now to other souls that are content with the wealth and respectability of the congregation to which they belong. They are satisfied beyond expression with the number of persons of the highest class who come to worship with them in the same edifice. These souls are mistaken, and they are living in a very narrow sphere, because, do you suppose God Almighty would send His Son down into this world to establish a Church that would look only to those elegant and wealthy people? Do you suppose, if these were to be the marks of the true Church that His divine Son would have grown up with the poor, and that He would have selected humble fishermen as his disciples?

"Do you think that because you have a beautiful edifice you have found the true Church? The Church of God established upon earth is the Catholic Church. It belongs to the rich and the poor, and if we had no other sign, the Church that will open its doors to every class is the one true Church. Any other Church is entirely too small to lay claim to that prerogative.

"When we ask, further, why it is that men do not come near to Christ, instead of looking at Him in the distance, we find a certain class called Pharisees, a class of pretenders who are willing to appear religious before men and to receive all the honors, but who are unwilling to bear any of the burdens of religion. They are a law to themselves, and will do so much for religion and no more. These Pharisees claim to know and to understand everything, and, like their prototypes of old, they are hypocrites.

"To this class belong nominal Catholics, men who love to have it understood that they are very religious, but when it comes down to practical religion, when it comes to entering the temple to seek Christ, they keep away in the distance. It suffices for them that they are nominally good.

"Then there are material men, who go down into the marshes, into the lowest depths of sin. They are so material that nothing sacred, nothing appertaining to revelation, or that is exalting, can appeal to them because they are mere sensualists, who understand nothing but sensual gratification. These men think that all men are brutes, and they do not believe there is any such thing as virtue in this world. How could such men be expected to seek Christ? It is too great a task, and they keep in the distance.

"We now come into the world of intellect, and here we find men who are most learned, men who are honest and good, and still who make that terrible mistake that, because they do not see, because they do not know, God, therefore He does not exist. What would be thought of the man who should deny the existence of the continent of Africa because he had never seen it?

"These men spread their doctrines around, maintaining that, because they do not know how this world came into existence, because they do not know that God exists, they are not bound to seek Him. But in all the concerns of life they accept facts and theories from others without question. They never question whether an express train or an ocean steamship is properly equipped for the journey. It suffices for them that the company in charge is a good one, and they take the train to cross the Continent, or the steamship to cross the ocean, on the faith of the company.

"But because they do not see God face to face, because they have not had direct communication with the Apostles, they doubt everything in regard to religion.

"What an absurdity is this! The greatest intellect cannot learn the truths of religion without having a general intention and a disposition to learn. We may not understand the laws of music or mathematics at first sight, but this is no reason why we should not try to learn and to understand them. And so it is that men of this class, who do not believe in the truths of religion, are drifting away from Christ.

"We find that in the same sphere of life there are men who cannot believe in any of the things that the Church teaches, and consequently they are going away into infidelity. They look at this world purely from the standard of materialism, and regard their fellow-men as material entities. What solution have they to offer of the creation of the visible universe, or of the providence of God in the direction of human affairs? They look out in the night at the firmament, studded with stars of surpassing brilliancy, or in the Springtime upon the earth when it is clothed with life and beauty. But all the wonderful works of the Creator appear dead to them, because they see nothing but a material panorama.

"And when a man who belongs to this class of materialists looks into his own soul, what does he find? Nothing but a mere chaos of things and of theories he does not understand. Would it not be better for such a man to believe too much than to believe in nothing, or to believe too little? What if he does believe too much? What is there wrong in that?

"Such men, instead of seeking Christ, are going in the opposite direction.

"Here, then, we have a few pictures of the different classes of souls who think they are seeking Christ. But what of ourselves? Do we come under any of these heads? Are we seeking Christ in real earnest or merely standing at the door of the temple, looking in?

"I tell you we must get as near to Christ as possible, and not stand at the door of the temple, or loiter on the way. It is our duty to understand where Christ is, and if we have any doubts we are bound to dispel them in the proper way, by seeking advice from those who are competent to direct us. There are hundreds of men who can answer all our doubts and solve all our difficulties.

"And if you think you are a law for yourselves, remember there is only one great Master, one great Lawgiver, and that He will hold us to a strict responsibility. If we hope, therefore, to find Christ, and to grow in grace, we must so labor in this life that when the great angel comes to take up the records of all men, we may hope to receive the reward of everlasting and unfading crowns in the kingdom of heaven."

NEEDS OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Greater Liberality Is One Necessity, Says Felix Adler.

"Our Public Schools and Their Needs" was the subject of Felix Adler's lecture at Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. He said:

"The public school is the child of democracy. There were splendid schools in antiquity, as in Greece, and the great universities of the Middle Ages were centres of learning, where the quest of knowledge was carried on with zeal. But the public school is unique and new, devoted to an idea the realization of which has never before been attempted. Its characteristic work is its inclusiveness.

"It is designed to embrace all classes, rich or poor, and in its course of studies to include the elements of all those branches of knowledge that give genuine human culture.

"At the present time this bright ideal is being obscured. There are many persons who look upon public education almost as if it were a public charity, in whose eyes the school, is pre-eminently the poor people's school, is pre-eminently the po or people's school, or, at any rate, is especially designed for those whose means are too restricted to permit them to pay for their children's tuition.

"In consequence of this view, there is to be found the widely-prevalent opinion that the public schools should furnish only the indispensable minimum of knowledge; that in the realm of intellect, as well as of material enjoyment, Dives should sit at the feast and Lazarus should be content with the crumbs.

"But there are others who take a different view. The public-school system is justified by the right of children to be educated. It is justified by the circumstance that the very existence of our Commonwealths depends upon the intelligence of their citizens. The schools are to be the nurseries of intelligence. Their object is to teach their pupils how to think and judge for themselves. The public-school system is justified by the necessity of social unity as a guarantee of political unity.

"The existence of class schools, the children of the wealthy being taught in one set of schools and the children of the rich in another set, is a menace to the State. They widen that breach between the social classes which it should be our endeavor to heal.

"What are the needs of our schools? The prime need is a return to the democratic ideal of them—a broader recognition of their great functions; a more hearty interest born of the recognition in their welfare. But there are also certain special needs. The schools should be wholly taken out of politics. The ward Trustees should be deprived of the power of appointing teachers. The educational management should be in the hands of experts. On all these recommendations competent students of the subject are agreed. I would suggest in addition the appointment of an advisory commission, consisting of eminent scientists, artists, and men of letters, like the Educational Senate of France, whose business it should be, negatively and positively, to criticise the work done in the schools.

"Furthermore, there should be a high school for girls, distinct from the Normal College, and the latter should be converted into a true professional school. Above all, what we need is a greater display of liberality toward the school.

"See to what a pass matters have been brought by the culpable economy heretofore practiced. The city of New-York has been a cruel mother to many of her children. She has adopted compulsory education as her watchword, and when the children come, in obedience to her command, she has thrust some of them into dark rooms, where they are in danger of losing their eyesight; others she exposes to poisonous exhalations, so that they grow pale and sicken; others, again, as if in mockery of her watchword, she thrusts from the door of the school and bids them go into the streets to get their education.

"It is true that this condition only prevails in some schools, but it is a crying disgrace that it should exist in any.

"What is needed is greater liberality. Is not New-York rich enough to care for its school children? Is it necessary, as some suggest, to diminish the sums expended in our higher schools in order to do justice to our primary schools? Can we not to do the one without leaving undone the other? If other cities, which do not draw the wealth of the continent into their Treasuries, maintain both elementary and higher schools, shall it be said that this great and wealthy City of New-York is incapable of doing as well as they?"

DR. TALMAGE TELLS OF CEYLON.

Five Thousand Hear His Address in the Academy of Music.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached to an audience of 5,000 people in the Academy of Music yesterday. Not only were all the seats occupied, but every nook and corner in which one might stand was filled. Many people tried to get admission after the place was crowded to its utmost limit.

Dr. Talmage has seldom preached more effectively than he did yesterday. His opening sentence, "The most popular book on earth is the Bible, the most popular institution on earth is the Church, the most popular name on earth is Christ," enthused his audience, and every one listened to him with deep attention until the end.

After giving a most vivid picture of Ceylon, Dr. Talmage announced in his dramatic way: "I report it to all the world, to all nations, and to every people; tell it to all the world, Ceylon is coming to Christ."

At the conclusion of his sermon he spoke of the present war between China and Japan, and said:

"The last great war is now being fought between two great pagan nations. It is an object lesson to all mankind, and presages the coming of the whole world to Christ."

Before beginning his service he baptized, in the green room, a wee mite of a baby named May Monroe.

His text was "The ships of Tarshish first," from Isaiah, lx., 9. His sermon was as follows:

"The Tarshish of my text by many commentators is supposed to be the Island of Ceylon. Ceylon was called by the Romans Taprobane. John Milton called it 'Golden Chersonese.' Moderns have called Ceylon 'The Isle of Palms'; 'The Isle of Flowers'; 'The Pearldrop on the brow of India'; 'The Isle of Jewels'; 'The Island of Spice'; 'The Show Place of the Universe'; 'The Land of Hyacinth and Ruby.' In my eyes, for scenery it appeared to be a mixture of Yosemite and Yellowstone Park.

"All Christian people want to know more of Ceylon for they have a long while been contributing for its evangelization. As our ship from Australia approached this island, there hovered over it clouds thick and black as the superstitions which have hovered here for centuries. The sea lay along the coast calm as the eternal purposes of God toward all islands and continents.

"Two processions I saw in Ceylon within one hour, the first led by a Hindu priest, a huge pot of flowers on his head, his face disfigured with holy lacerations, and his unwashed followers beating as many discords from what are supposed to be musical instruments as at one time can be induced to enter the human ear. The procession halted at the door of the huts. The occupants came out, and made obeisance and presented small contributions. In return therefor the priest sprinkled ashes upon the children who came forward, this evidently a form of benediction. Then the procession, led on by the priest, started again; more noise, more ashes, more genuflection. However keen one's sense of the ludicrous, he could find nothing to excite even a smile in the movements of such a procession—meaningless, oppressive, squalid, filthy, sad.

"Returning to our carriage, we rode on for a few moments, and we came on another procession, a kindly lady leading groups of native children, all clean, bright, happy, laughing. They were a Christian school out for exercise. There seemed as much intelligence, refinement, and happiness in that regiment of young Cingalese as you would find in the ranks of any young ladies' seminary being chaperoned on their afternoon walk through Central Park, New-York, or Hyde Park, London.

"The Hindu procession illustrated on a small scale something of what Hinduism can do for the world. The Christian procession illustrated on a small scale something of what Christianity can do for the world. But those two processions were only fragments of two great processions ever marching across our world; the procession blasted of superstition and the procession blessed of Gospel light. I saw them in one afternoon in Ceylon. They are to be seen in all nations.

"The dead cities of Ceylon were larger and more imposing than are the living cities. On this island are dead New-Yorks and dead Pekins and dead Edinburghs and dead Londons. Ever and anon, at the stroke of the archaeologist's hammer, the tomb of some great municipality flies open, and there are other buried cities that will yet respond to the explorer's pickaxe.

"Carved pillars, some of them fallen, some of them aslant, some of them erect. Phidlases and Christopher Wrens never heard of here performed the marvels of sculpture and architecture. Aisles through which royal processions marched. Arches under which Kings were carried. Tanks, or reservoir twenty miles in circumference, extemporized lakes that did their cooling and refreshing for twelve centuries. Ruins more suggestive than Melrose and Kenilworth. Ceylonian Karnaks and Luxors. Ruins retaining much of grandeur, though wars and vandalism and time put their chisel on every block, and, more than all, vegetation put its anchors and wrenches in all the crevices. Dagobas, or places where relics of saints or deities are kept. Dagobas 400 feet high, and their fallen material burying precious things for the slight of which modern curiosity has digged and blasted in vain. Procession of elephants in imitation, wrought into lustrous marble. Troops of horses in full run. Shrines, chapels, cathedrals wrecked on the mountain side. Stairs of moonstone. Exquisite scrolls, rolling up more mysteries than will ever be unrolled. Over sixteen square miles the ruins of one city strewn. Throne rooms on which at different times sat 165 Kings, reigning in authority they inherited. Walls that witnessed coronations, assassinations, subjugations, triumphs. Altars at which millions bowed ages before the orchestras celestial woke the Bethlehem shepherds with midnight overture.

"Cities are human, having a time to be born and a time to die. No more certainly have they a cradle than a grave. A last judgment is appointed for individuals, but cities have their last judgment in this world. They bless, they curse, they worship; they blaspheme, they suffer, they are rewarded, they are overthrown.

"Preposterous! says some one, to think that any of our American or European cities which have stood so long can ever come through vice to extinction. But New-York and London have not stood as long as those Ceylonese cities stood. Where is the throne outside of Ceylon on which 162 successive Kings reigned for a lifetime? Cities and nations that have lived far longer than our present cities, or nation, have been sepulchred. Let all the good municipalities of this and other lands ponder. It is as true now as when the Psalmist wrote it, and as true of cities and nations as of individuals: 'The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous; but the way of the ungodly shall perish.'"

LESSONS OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

He Was Like Some Men in Our Time, Says Dr. Abbott.

The lessons taught by the experience of the Prodigal Son was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon in Plymouth Church yesterday morning. Dr. Abbott's text was St. Luke xv., 17: "And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son."

"This young man," said Dr. Abbott, "was a good deal like some young men of our own time, and in fact of all times. He thought himself too wise, too strong, to be controlled and governed at home, so he went away to enjoy life in a far country. But he lost his friends with his money, for friends that are bought with money disappear with money. He had no trade. He knew of no way to earn a living for he never did enough for his country to make it worth while for his country to give him enough to live on. So he tended swine.

"He must have acquired the virtue of patience, or he would not have tended swine. And when he came to himself, he said: 'What a fool I have been! Here I am, friendless and starving, while in my father's house the servants have more than enough.'

"His whole course in separating from his father was a course of folly, and in returning to his father it was a returning of wisdom.

"Sin is not a basic factor in life. It is not natural depravity. It is unnatural. No shrewd man is wicked; no wicked man is shrewd. The man who disregards God's law is foolish. No man is wise who disregards the laws of nature. An elevated railroad train ran off the track and was precipitated to the ground. If the engineer had undertaken to run his train off the track in defiance of the laws of gravitation we would have said he was crazy. But sanitary laws we think we can disregard.

"We eat indigestible food and smoke in defiance of the laws of health, and yet we think we can eat and smoke harmful things without harm. We know we cannot violate the laws of gravitation, but we can violate the laws of health.

"The world is full of men who disregard moral law. They think nothing of disregarding the eternal, immutable laws of God. 'When a policeman says 'Stop,' we stop, but when God says 'Stop,' such men push God aside. There are men doing that in this congregation or I am mistaken.

"It's the fool that says: 'There is a God, but I'm going to live as if there wasn't any.' That's the greatest of fools. When God says, 'Thou shalt not kill,' 'Thou shalt not steal,' He does not say; 'You had better not,' but 'Thou shalt not,' and 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' and He is declaring the law of life as He has written it in the human conscience and soul. When a man says he will live as if there was no such law he is defying Almighty God.

"When a man is trying to live without God, he is trying to live without the source of life. No one knows what life is. Scientists trace phenomena to its origin, but when they get to the question of life they are balked. There lies one babe in its cradle, and there lies another babe in its last sleep. A doctor will tell you that the lungs and heart of one are active, in the other are still. But what is the secret? Here is a case of suspended animation. A young woman seems to be dead, and yet decay does not follow. Presently the heart begins again to beat, and the blood mantles to the cheek. What returns? What ceased to move? We cannot tell.

"Some have followed life back to a germ, but there we stop. Where does the stream of life come from? No one knows its cause. And all the phenomena is a manifestation of Divine light in all things.

"'A man can make a rose so like a real one that the illusion is complete, but he cannot make a rose that will produce another rose. He may produce a marvelous statue, but not a living image, because life is God, and God is life.

"When a man undertakes to live without God, he is trying to live without life. There is just so much of God in you as there is life in you. God is in the heart, in the brain, in the eye, and in every element of sense and being, and yet men say, 'I'll live without Him!'

"All desires for wealth, power, knowledge, are the hungerings of the child after faith.

"Lawgiver and lifegiver, God is lovegiver. We have not sounded the depth of the simple text, 'God is love.' Mr. Moody once said he would like to go around the country and preach only from that text.

"God is trying to tell us what and who He is through the voices of life. The young man who goes away from home and writes back with homesickness and yearning to return says God is love. Life goes on, and he has fatherhood and friendship, and all phases of feeling, and every one tells him that God is love. When the clod falls on the coffin, the grave is saying, 'God is love,' and he does not hear it.

"To live as though there was no lifegiver, no lawgiver, is to say there is no hopegiver. No intelligent man can keep alive hope unless he keeps the faith of God. To be without the assurance of God is to be without hope, and to be sure of Him is to be sure of the future.

"Men are like plants. Some have budded and the sun has put colors in flowers. Others have not risen from the ground, but are in darkness under ground. What life is in them comes from the life they never see. Some have boughs loaded with fruit, ripe and ready for plucking, and that is from God.

"You have not to go to distant countries to find God as if He were one of an extinct species, whose footprints are left in the sand. He is here. All you need is to open your eyes to see Him, your ears to hear Him, and your hearts to receive Him."

DR. PARKHURST ON IMMORTALITY

Belief Is Difficult, He Says, Only Because We Think So.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached on "Immortality" yesterday morning to a congregation that filled every seat in his church and the aisles half way to the pulpit. People were turned from the doors long before the beginning of the service.

After the doors had been closed, and when Dr. Parkhurst had almost completed his sermon, a young man who stood behind the last row of pews became unconscious and had to be carried to the street before he was revived.

At the time of taking the collection Dr. Parkhurst announced that it would be devoted to home missions. He spoke strongly upon the need of local evangelization as an aid to foreign missionaries, and stated that "there are instances on the other side of the globe where they have satirized the Gospel of Jesus Christ because of the ungospelized condition of the country from which the missionaries came." He urged all to help "gospelize" this country.

His sermon on immortality was upon Christ's statement to his Disciples, in the twelfth chapter of St. John, twenty-fourth verse: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit."

He spoke of the mind being cautious and sometimes cowardly, and said that in accepting new ideas, such as Christ's burial and resurrection was to his Disciples, we are like children the first time they have stepped outside the dooryard, who, in their fear, look back to see if the gate is still there.

"When Christ said to them, 'I must die in order to live,' they did not understand it, their minds declined to step upon land that was absolutely new to them," said Dr. Parkhurst. "His words came to them as a surprise, and the Lord, by the use of a parable, showed them His meaning by bringing to their attention earthly matters with which they were familiar.

"Earthly things are full of loose, broken ends, to which Christ tied the celestial strings. Death is a step toward higher life which He made plain to His Disciples without giving proofs, for proofs do not prove. You would be absolutely unable to state the reason for a conviction by an argument, for the mind is not going to be convinced contrary to its drift. We grow as we go, and argument cannot produce belief. Truth is the creator of belief.

"Any who have a half suspicion of immortality will never need an argument or proof to create a belief. God gives no argument in the change of season, of day, time and harvest, and nature's ways, but He gives a lot of meaning.

"God, the builder, could not produce a universe true to Himself and not have a hint of immortality break forth. Resurrection was in Gautama's mind when He put the first silkworm to sleep to abide for a time and come forth glorified.

"Belief is difficult only because, as with many other things we believe it to be difficult. Truths are unfortunately classified as natural and unnatural. Christ said His Disciples that there was no difficulty about the arising and referred to the grain with which they were familiar to illustrate His sayings. A man may know a thing for himself, but he can not know it for another, and so Christ used parables to teach.

"There is not such a great space between earthly and heavenly affairs. The celestial is only the terrestial taken hold of a little higher up. Spiritual conviction, in order to live by and die by, must have its thread interlaced with our intellectual life. We must not evade spiritual realities for, like lights, they grow with our approach.

"We cannot balance on the edge of a hope. A sense that we are immortal is our only protection for our belief that we will be immortal. If we slave in the hollows, we cannot live on the heights. We must have God as the surety of life and Christ in us as the hope of eternity."

ADMONITIONS TO YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Peters Points Out Ways by Which Women May Help Save Them.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters preached last night at Bloomingdale Church on the subject of "Breakers Ahead." He took for his text the words, "Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men."

"There are many breakers ahead," said Mr. Peters, "for young men to get into. Beware, as for your life, the companionship you form. Choose your companions as you would if they were going to go daily to your mother's fireside.

"Avoid the idler, the indolent young man, who is unworthy of his mother. Go forth to the battle of life with a strong and courageous will and a brave heart, laughing to scorn all enemies. Remember that circumstances do not make the man, but men make the circumstances.

"Avoid the cynic, who curls his lips and looks wise when men speak on virtue and who make a mockery of woman's truth. Avoid the scoffer who would inject all sorts of doubts into your mind.

"Another breaker ahead is intemperance. There is a good deal of cant on this subject. I am not one of those fanatics who believe that the drinking of wine is a sin per se, but I do believe that total abstinence is the only ground of safety.

"There is danger ahead for a young man who drinks. It is estimated that while fewer women drink than men, a large number of them become habitual drunkards, and while men reform, women seldom do.

"I have seen in the cafés after midnight many women so overpowered with an 'old-fashioned drunk' that they could hardly sit up. I am absolutely appalled as I mingle in society to see with what readiness those who are worthily called ladies drink.

"There is little hope of reforming our young men and keeping them in the path of virtue unless we begin by reforming the young women and teaching them to give their best influences to sobriety by the powerful example of total abstinence.

"'You may rely upon it,' said a young man to me, 'that if the women mix the drinks for us we will not refuse to take them. If their lips first touch the glass, we are going to drain it. If they think us better company when our lips are loosened by wine and join in the laughter, then we will continue to drink.'"

Mr. Peters spoke on the evils of gambling. "Gambling," said he, "is dishonest. It is taking that to which you have no claim. The gambler engages in no useful vocation, for labor loses its charms and the passion increases. Domestic habits and affections are destroyed, and his whole character is vitiated.

"The gambler seldom reforms. Friends may worry, wife entreat, children cry for bread, but he goes on until his home is ruined and the life of himself and his family destroyed forever."

In his morning sermon Mr. Peters asked the women to exert themselves in charitable enterprises and to relieve the sufferings of the poor as much as possible.

HEROISM OF THE WALDENSES.

Dr. Burrell Finds Lessons in Their Long Persecution.

The Rev. David James Burrell, in the Marble Collegiate Church, yesterday preached on "The Waldenses and Their Mission." There was a large congregation, which included Senator Platt and his family. Dr. Burrell took his text from the Gospel of St. John, i., 5: "The light shineth in the darkness and the darkness comprehended it not." He spoke as follows:

"The founder of the Italian Church was St. Paul. You know, as everybody knows, how he longed to preach at Rome. His heart was not satisfied until he should be permitted to go to the great imperial city, where he could put his hand upon the throbbing pulse of the world. At last his desire was gratified.

"He preached at Rome, and when they threw him in jail he preached there, for the man whose Epistles are the most marvelously formulated truths in existence could not be restrained from giving vent to the truth of his convictions.

"On this account he was executed, beheaded like a common criminal. After his death followed the persecutions of Nero. God's people were compelled to fly hither and thither like hunted birds, seeking refuge among the crags and caves of the mountains.

"Among these people were the Waldenses, living in the little country of Piedmont, situated on the mountains separating Italy from France. This little community of 30,000 souls kept intact the faith that had once been that of the saints.

"The polity of the Waldensian Church put emphasis on these three important facts: A personal, living, glorious, and holy God; the justification by faith alone, afterward taught by Luther, and the absolute verity of the truth of God. Their motto was 'Lux lucit in tenebris.'

"During the long period of persecution their Bibles were taken from them, but this loss they provided against by having all the young boys and girls commit to memory large portions of the Holy Scripture, so that at any time, should they be deprived of it, they could restore it in its entirety.

"While nations rose and fell, while the great ocean of war and bloodshed seethed about them, this little handful of God's people lived in quiet and seclusion. They were kept there for a purpose. That purpose was to evangelize Italy. To-day, after having passed through the most inhuman persecutions recorded in the annals of history, this little country of Piedmont is ministered to by seventeen pastors, but it supports throughout Italy ninety-eight missionaries, who are accomplishing a most wonderful work than any one is cognizant of.

"The persecution of the Waldenses began in the year 808, when the Emperor Otho passed through their territory on the way to Rome. To show his friendship to the Papal See he gave the right to exterminate the Waldenses, and thenceforward, for hundreds of years, their history has been one of fire and blood. In 1393 a Roman Catholic priest was carried from their borders on the shoulders of Waldensian women. To resent this indignity they were visited by the tortures of the thumbscrew and the dragonnade. Three hundred fagot fires were lighted, and in these, in one night, 320 of the most distinguished men of the Waldenses were burned to death. In 1488 the same scenes of bloodshed and rapine were repeated.

"Up on the mountains at that time there was a famous cave, where a band of the old fathers and mothers and little children was left, intrusted to the mercy of the enemy. The Captain of the Papal army kindled a fire before that cave, and as each man, woman, and child came out, he was slaughtered.

"Such were the persecutions of the Waldenses, and if the mere mention makes one's blood boil now, what must the reality have been? And yet, in all their history, there is not one recantation of faith.

"It is, indeed, a glorious religion which has come to us with such tremendous sacrifice.

"Let us, then, as we leave to-day, remember the martyrdom of the Waldenses, the Huguenots, Huss, Savonarola, and Him who died upon the cross, and show by our example in private and public life that we are true to the religion which they died for and which we now profess."

Dr. Burrell in the evening preached on "Enthusiasm." He took the character of Jehu for his subject. He did not confine himself alone to recommending zealousness in religion. Zealots, he said, ruled as well in social affairs.

"Do you know why the Japanese have so signally whipped the Chinese?" he asked. "They were able to defeat their enemies by reason of their patriotism and zealousness."

LITTLE GOOD IN IMPRISONMENT.

Dr. MacArthur Would Have Lawbreakers Converted Instead.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, in Calvary Baptist Church, took his text from Habbakuk, iii., 2, which, he said, was the most rhetorically beautiful in the Bible.

"The story is told of a French literary gentleman," said he, "who found the chapter in the drawer of his library, and, not knowing it was from the Bible, read it with great enthusiasm to some of his friends, explaining that although he did not know who the author was, he was sure he was a Frenchman.

"The prophet heard the voice of God, and was filled with awe. He saw the impending calamities which were to come upon the people, and then prayed for Divine deliverance. We to-day ought to hear the Divine voice as truly as did he. God speaks to us in providence as readily as to the prophet of old. God is in the world to-day as much as ever in the history of the race.

"The persecutions against civil and religious liberty in Russia and Turkey are the dying gasps of despotism. The war between China and Japan is the voice of God making a new pathway for the everlasting Gospel. God speaks in revelation, as in providence, and even more clearly.

"Science is throwing light on religious faith. If a man can talk to another man in Chicago over the telephone, who may say that we cannot talk to God in the voice of prayer?

"Lexow and other similar committees are good, and we ought to have such a committee constantly in session. We ought, with Mr. Gladstone, to strive to make virtue as easy as possible and vice as difficult. But back of all local restraint there ought to be powerful moral motives.

"Comparatively little is accomplished when evil men and women are arrested, for a time imprisoned, and then let loose on the community, often more wicked than before. An ounce of prevention is worth more than a thousand tons of so-called reformation. What men and women need is to be made over again in the likeness of Jesus Christ."

MR. DIXON REPLIES TO CRITICISM

He Says He Seeks Sensationalism and Ridicules Ritualism.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon spoke yesterday in Association Hall in reply to a criticism passed upon his preaching in a letter signed by "An Old-fashioned Clergyman," which appeared in a morning paper some time ago. Mr. Dixon entitled his discourse, "The Dear Old Grannies—a Word to an Old-fashioned Clergyman."

The preacher said that every church was divided into two classes, one representing traditionalism and the other progress. Men generally followed the line of least resistance, and whenever a man left the path of conservatism he became an object of attack from men of the type of the "Old-fashioned Clergyman."

"The writer of the letter," said Dr. Dixon, "says he is a retired Church of England clergyman. I knew at once that he was such. His accent, his language, his piety, all betrayed the fact.

"He accuses me of sensationalism in the pulpit. Yes, I have done many sensational things—it's my nature to do so. I seek to be in the spectacular line, but I must confess, notwithstanding all my sins, that I have never put on women's clothes in the hope of adding to my dignity on Sunday by the judicious use of dry goods.

"The dear old granny says the pulpit sensationalist is distinctively American. Yes, I don't mind admitting that I am an American, and that we have met before and disagreed. My great-grandfather met the ancestors of the 'Old-fashioned Clergyman' on the heights of King's Mount and gave them a sound thrashing, too."

In conclusion Mr. Dixon said that the "Old-fashioned Clergyman" represented a traditional ecclesiasticism that has ever been and is the enemy of Christ and humanity.

"It has repressed, crucified, and destroyed the prophets of truths in all ages. It crucified Jesus Christ in the name of Jewish ritualism, and it has heaped upon the Church of Christ the infamy of a history of cruelty.

"It has alienated the masses of the people, emptied the churches, and threatens a collapse of organic church life in the centre of civilization in the next century. It is this power that demands judgment upon any departure of reason from the stupidity, failure, and criminal folly of tradition."

ABOUT MORALITY IN FICTION.

Dr. Eaton Finds Good Points in "The Wages of Sin."

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton gave his second lecture on morality in fiction last night in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. His subject was "The Wages of Sin and the Marriage Question."

He characterized the novel "The Wages of Sin" as a strong one. While not written for a moral purpose particularly, it was pervaded by ethical interest. In the payment of the wages of sin the tragedy of the book was consummated. There were pictures in it that stood out as distinctly as the canvases that stand out on the walls of our art galleries.

The book, he said, dealt with the development of character and the ideal marriage, with the commission of sin and its penalty. The lesson was drawn that the really successful life in the world and in the domestic circle must be dominated not alone by the intellectual and emotional elements, but also by the higher guide—the moral and religious element.

MEMORIAL SERMON TO DR. MASON

The Rev. Dr. Wylie Pays Tribute to an Early Preacher.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, at the new Scotch Presbyterian Church, at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, yesterday morning preached a sermon which was a memorial to the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, who was once the pastor of the same church and who was a celebrated pulpit orator.

Dr. Wylie began by giving a brief biographical and critical sketch of his distinguished predecessor. He concluded by quoting the main points of a famous sermon preached by Dr. Mason in 1802, before the London Missionary Society, on the subject of "Messiah's Throne."

John M. Mason, the speaker said, was born in New-York City March 19, 1770. His father was the pastor of the congregation which the son afterward had charge of, and of which Dr. Wylie is at present pastor. He was graduated from Columbia College at the age of nineteen. He afterward studied theology at Edinburgh University, and when twenty-two he was called to take charge of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, then in Cedar Street. He resigned, after seventeen years' pastorate, and formed a new congregation.

He was a born pulpit orator. He was large and commanding in person, and possessed a full, clear voice. As a preacher he was Scriptural, evangelical, and orthodox.

He did not break away from old standards. He organized and became professor in a theological seminary. He was made Provost of Columbia College, lectured to the senior class, and was editor of a magazine. His society and home were sought by many intellectual and pious men. He traveled extensively in France, Italy, Switzerland, and England. Among his close friends was Alexander Hamilton.

Dr. Tyler on Social Reform.

The Rev. B. B. Tyler, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, spoke yesterday afternoon in Chickering Hall, on "The Church and Current Social Reform." He said that the Church should always lead in this matter.

"A necessity," said he, "always exists for reform. It is not probable that New-York will be in such a condition as she was liberated from on Nov. 6 last for a long time.

"There is, however, a chance that she may drift back. The Tiger is not dead. We must remember that 108,000 people voted the Tammany ticket at the last election, and we must always be prepared to keep the city pure in its municipal politics."

The address was delivered under the auspices of the American Temperance Union.

Preaching by a Policeman.

The pulpit of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Third Avenue, was occupied last night by the preaching policeman, William Nesbitt of the First Precinct, who took for his text the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, second chapter, ninth verse: "Though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might become rich."

He spoke of the church at Macedonia, and the great love of Jesus Christ in dying to save sinners. All the wealth a man could have in his possession, he said, was as nothing compared with the love and blessings of Christ.

He exhorted his hearers to become rich in the promises of Christ and to live Christian lives.

In Temple Emanu-El.

The Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil preached yesterday morning in Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, on "The Wages of Sin Is Death." It was a purely religious discourse, touching on the consequences of wrongdoing and the desirability of endeavoring to lead a life free from sin.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING NEBRASKANS

Many Carloads of Provisions to be Sent from the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Nearly a full train of rice, sugar, molasses, and other State products has been made up in Louisiana to be sent to the relief of the Nebraska sufferers. Five or six New-Orleans firms have each contributed a full carload from their wares. The train will leave New-Orleans this week. A trainload of grain and meat, contributed by the people of Georgia, will leave Atlanta Tuesday.

The Rev. Luther P. Ludden, General Manager of the Nebraska State Relief Commission, writes as follows:

"We fully appreciate the spirit which prompts you in taking hold of this movement and striving to help us to relieve the suffering on the borders of Nebraska. When the great cry come from Russia, I believe Nebraska was the first to forward a trainload of supplies.

"In less than ten days we had three trainloads on the way to the mills to be put into what we considered the best product—meal—for the suffering Russians, and if there is any people in the land who will appreciate this effort of the South it is the people in Nebraska, as they see coming back to them that which they so kindly gave two years ago."

WILL VISIT EVERY DEPARTMENT

Commander in Chief Lawler, G. A. R., to Make an Extensive Tour.

A NEW SWINDLE ON THEATRES

How Shrewd Calculators Have Succeeded in Securing the Best Seats in the House for Fifty Cents.

A new way of swindling the theatres has just been brought to the attention of managers, which may have been practiced for a long time, and has now been discovered by a mere accident. It is the custom, when admission tickets are sold, and the persons buying them are dissatisfied with standing room, to furnish a reserved seat at the box office on the payment of 50 cents additional. The man desiring to take advantage of this system gets a return check at the door, presents it at the box office as evidence that he has been inside, pays his 50 cents, and receives a coupon for a seat.

One night last week a man with a return check presented himself at the box office of a leading theatre, and depositing 50 cents at the window asked for a seat. It happened that the Treasurer had not sold a single admission ticket on the night in question, a storm raging without, and the audience being confined practically to those who had been unfortunate enough to secure their seats in advance. This fact aroused the suspicions of the Treasurer, and an investigation was begun, which resulted in the discovery of a systematic plan for swindling the theatres.

The plan is a very simple one, but is not likely to prove so successful in the future, as doorkeepers have been warned, and will be more watchful than ever. The man who works the scheme stands in the lobby until he sees a crowd passing through the narrow gateway. He joins the throng and walks coolly by the doortender, who, with batches of two, four, and perhaps six tickets at a time thrust into his hand, and being unable in the rush to count everybody in a party, takes him to be one of those for whom tickets have been presented. Then the swindler saunters around listlessly for a few minutes, gets a return check, and goes to the box office with it, and a half dollar in his hand. For this he secures a $1.50 seat, and the theatre is out just $1.

It will be very difficult to perform this feat, now that managers have become aware of its operation. At nearly all the houses the business manager stands near the doorkeeper as the crowd enters, his business hitherto having been principally to pass in the applications for complimentary admissions, which are made at every performance. Hereafter he will add to this function the task of counting those who pass the gate, so that if the ticket taker misses one of these swindling gentry he will probably detect him.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:22|Sun sets...4:56|Moon sets...9:22 P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:46	10:17	3:33	4:00
Governors Island	10:06	10:46	4:03	4:39
Hell Gate	11:59	12:39	5:31	6:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 15.		
Elbe, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Venezuela, Antwerp	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Montevideo	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.		
Claribel, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pontabelle, Windward Islands	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	6:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 17.		
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Santiago, Nassau	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 18.		
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Jan. 14.—Ciudad Condal, Havana, Jan. 10; Critic, Dundee, Dec. 29; Fulda, Genoa, Jan. 3; Mohawk, London, Jan. 3; Norfolk, Gibraltar, Dec. 25; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Jan. 8; Seneca, Havana, Jan. 10; Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 4.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.—Lepanto, Antwerp, Dec. 31; Muriel, St. Thomas, Jan. 8; Victoria, Gibraltar, Jan. 1.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 4; City of Washington, Havana, Jan. 12; Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 1; Edam, Rotterdam, Jan. 5; Lydian Monarch, London, Jan. 1; Slavonia, Havre, Jan. 3; Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 14.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.—Moskelyne, St. Lucia, Jan. 9; Ptolemy, St. Lucia, Jan. 9.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.—Armenia, Gibraltar, Jan. 4; Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 9; Foxford, Gibraltar, Jan. 8; Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 12; Prins Mauritz, Port au Prince, Jan. 10; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Jan. 5.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Jan. 13.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:50 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cacique, (Br.,) Young, Valparaiso Nov. —, with nitrate of soda to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 P. M.

SS Ailsa, (Br.,) Morris, Cape Haiti Dec. 24, with fruit and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Delaware, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Allianca, Crossman, Colon Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:19 A. M.

SS Flamborough, (Br.,) Stevenson, Puerto Cortez Dec. 28, with mdse. to Otto G. Meyer & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Achilles, (Br.,) Harvey, Yokohama, &c., Oct. 22, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Abbott, Hull Dec. 31, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 A. M.

Ship Liburia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Singapore 118 ds, with mdse. to Bidwell & French—vessel to J. H. Winchester.

Ship King Arthur, (of Glasgow,) McPherson, Havana 20 ds, in ballast to master.

Bark Arizona, (of St. John, N. B.,) Robbins, Buenos Ayres 64 ds, with bones to order—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Beatrice, (of Barbados,) Brown, Gonaives 17 ds, with logwood to W. & A. Leaman—vessel to master.

Bark Lizzie Ross, (Norw.,) Salversen, London 49 ds, with chalk to order—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Golden Shaft, (of Portland, Me.,) Chandler, St. Martin's 12 ds, with salt to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., moderate gale, snow squalls.

Sailed.

SS Excelsior, for Dover, for orders; Hevelius, for Pernambuco, &c.; F. W. Brune, for Baltimore; Galileo, for Hull; Camentense, for Para, &c.; Othello, for Antwerp; Benwick, for New-Orleans.

Ships Granite State, for Rio Janeiro; Savona, for Sydney, N. S. W.

Bark Foohng Suey, for Anjer, Java.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Jan. 31, 1895, this buoy, (the Ohio Shoal Whistling Buoy, Florida,) with its watch buoy, a third-class nun, both red, will be moved nearly 2½ miles in a N. W. by W. direction, and moored on the 10-fathom curve to the northeastward of the N. end of Hetzel Shoal, and about 13½ miles N. N. E. ⅞ E. from Cape Canaveral Lighthouse.

The buoy will thereafter be known as Hetzel Shoal Whistling Buoy.

Its approximate geographical position, as taken from Chart No. 161 of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be:

Latitude, north, 28 38 50.

Longitude, west, 80 23 46.

Bearings are magnetic and distances in nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Sixth Lighthouse District, 1893, Page 48.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Dec. 30, arr. here to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Vyvyan, from Yokohama Nov. 10, Shanghai, &c., via Suez Jan. 1, for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Bandelon, from New-York Jan. 5, arr. at Havre today.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Jan. 1 for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown at 4:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Sorrento, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Dec. 28 for Antwerp, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

Special Trains of Magnificent Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars at Frequent Intervals ACROSS THE CONTINENT to Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, &c.

The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways, and give the holders entire freedom of movement on the Pacific Coast, and on the return journey if desired, with reduced rates at the leading hotels.

FLORIDA and CUBA.

MEXICO by Special Vestibuled Trains.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Points.

☞ Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

31 East 14th St., Lincoln Bldg., Union Sq., New-York.

Auction Sales.

D. LINDENBORN, Auctioneer.

Continuation Sale at Auction

At Two o'Clock To-day and all the week at

865 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 17th AND 18th STS.

The most interesting and valuable collection of D. Lindenborn & Co.

Superb Porcelains, Pottery, Table China, Rich Cut Glass, Carrara Marble Statuary, Elegant Clock Sets, Furniture, Water Colors, Engravings, Etchings, and Furnishings generally. All highest cost goods imported.

Positively no limit or reserve whatsoever on any article.

Packing, shipping, and delivery properly attended to if required.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as good chambermaid and seamstress; many years' best city references; willing to wait on lady; care of wardrobe; very willing and obliging. B. V., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a capable woman as experienced chambermaid and seamstress; understands both thoroughly; city references; or help wait on a lady. M. R., 20 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as thoroughly-experienced chambermaid or parlormaid; fully competent; best city reference; no objection to country. M. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; city reference; no cards. 234 West 35th St., first flight up, rear house.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent French girl as chambermaid or maid for young ladies; do plain sewing; first-class city references. T. N., 457 6th Av.; ring Bell 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as light chambermaid and nurse; no children under three years; good references. L., 326 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Canadian as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good references. Canadienne, 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectful young American girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. Mrs. Bages, 208 East 33d St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; will assist in pantry; three years' reference. 162 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Call at present employer's, 15 West 39th St., Monday, from 10 to 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; best city references from last place. M. C., Box 325, 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 334 East 83d St. Mrs. Kurz.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can furnish references. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can sew nicely or be generally useful. A. T., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or waiter on lady if necessary; best city reference. 301 East 38th St. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—Three years' reference. 117 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and FINE SEWING.—Has best city reference. 235 West 19th St., Room 12.

CHAMBERMAID and WASHING.—234 West 31st St.; Gleason's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class references. 58 West 93d St., basement.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By colored girl; city reference. 205 West 61st St., Jackson's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook, (Swede;) competent to take full charge; do large parties in style; economical manager; private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. K. K., 666 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook or laundress by the day or week. Call, for two days, at 313 East 48th St., care Higgins, third floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman in private family; excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference; wages, $20 to $25. M. R., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands French and German cooking in all branches; best reference; lady can be seen. 915 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress or general housework; in private family; good reference. E. F., 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—Professed; by an expert Englishwoman; take charge of dinner and lunch parties; marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. F. C. C., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; no objection to plain washing; excellent city references; American cook. E. C., 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; with or without kitchenmaid; understands her business thoroughly. L., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class.—By young woman; understands all kinds of cooking; by the day or week; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; understands her business thoroughly; best references can be had; no objection to country; wages, $30 to $35. Call, for two days, at 429 West 41st St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook and to assist with washing or general housework in small family; fully competent; good reference. Call, Monday, 245 East 28th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good family cook and laundress; good city reference. 123 West 24th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as thoroughly-competent cook; best city references. 649 3d Av.; Ward's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, 706 3d Av., 44th and 45th Sts.

COOK.—By neat, competent woman; good cook and laundress; excellent baker; personal references. 320 West 49th St.; ring Helbig's bell.

COOK.—By a competent person as cook; soups, entrées, and desserts; good reference. S. M., 250 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook for private family; does not need kitchenmaid; best city reference. 115 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook; good city reference; good baker; no washing. R. R., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class colored woman cook; gets up dinners and lunches; best reference. 9 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small private family in flat; good reference. 437 West 54th St., Monday.

COOK.—By French girl, lately landed, as cook in private family; no washing; good references. Françoise, 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best references; private family. 545 East 134th St.; Lundgren's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. C. M., 110 East 41st St., two days.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 19 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Frenchwoman as cook in a private family; understands well all branches; good city references. 102 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a strong young girl as cook or chambermaid; has good city reference for both. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class cook; good caterer; city, country; personal city references. 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a woman as experienced cook and laundress for a small family; personal reference. M. E., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; best city reference; wages, $40. 29 West 46th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK, (Professed.)—By expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent references. 309 1st Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By an English Protestant young woman; would make herself useful in private family; is a good plain cook; five years' city references; lady can be seen. Address, by letter only, Leemon, 235 East 28th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a smart young woman to go out by the day washing or ironing; good housecleaner; city reference. Mrs. Fagan, 313 East 24th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day or week; good laundress; no objection to cleaning; good city reference. 421 West 56th St. Mrs. Riley.

DAY'S WORK.—By young Swedish woman to work by day; good laundress; or will do any other work; best reference. 205 East 38th St., top floor. Nilson.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning. 247 West 29th St., basement.

Dressmakers.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter, accustomed to fine trade, desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal references. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian; competent and reliable, with first-class city reference; will go out by the day or take work at home; tailor suits, street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligé made up nicely; art, elegance, and comfort; terms very reasonable. 13 West 60th St., third bell, east side.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; original designs in fancy waists and jackets; latest Parisian styles in skirts; ball and reception gowns made at short notice; at home or out by day; terms, $3. Mme. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, altering, repairing; children's dresses. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists; also does remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; a few more customers by the day; $1.50; perfect fitting guaranteed; Taylor's system; reference. Miss M., care of Bohler, 157 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made at reasonable prices; latest Parisian styles; dresses remodeled equal to new; also competent person by day; references. French Dressmaker, 765 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; a few more engagements by the day or week; city or country references. S. E., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Very exact and stylish; now disengaged; perfect fitter; tailor-made and evening suits, from $5; references. Modiste, Box 355 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced, competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French lady; understanding thoroughly dressmaking in all its branches; by the day or at home; work guaranteed; references. Mme. Noel, 249 West 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish dressmaker wishes few more customers by day; $1.75; perfect fitter; Taylor system used; best references. Miss M., care Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent fashionable dressmaker, a few more customers by the day; makes evening and street dresses; references. M. L. S., care of Mrs. Clark, 945 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaking establishment will make dresses at half price during January and February; will go out by day. A. D., 270 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class French dressmaker by day; reduced prices; unexceptionable reference; remodeling evening dresses a specialty. L. W., 985 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker to work by the day; dresses and cloaks remodeled; perfect fit guaranteed. Dressmaker, 8 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker wants a few more customers home or by the day. Dressmaker's bell, 201 West 88th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By good dressmaker; thorough family seamstress; $1.25 per day; personal references. Mrs. Stamm, 211 West 13th St.

DRESMAKER.—Excellent fitter, fast sewer, wants sewing in or out of city, at moderate price; excellent reference. M., 134 West 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker wants work by day; at home; terms reasonable; late with Egan. Dressmaker, 119 East 24th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class Parisian dressmaker; $2.50 per day; references. Isabelle, 140 West 66th St.

INFANTS' OUTFITS MADE TO ORDER AT home or by the day; also children's dresses; hand embroidering done first-class. E. Huth, 809 6th Av.

WALKING AND EVENING DRESSES MADE reasonably; theatrical, misses' dancing dresses specialty; also first-class dressmaker; by the day. 1,322 Broadway, second bell, near 34th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By highly-educated, competent North German; teaches children and takes entire charge; American family; best references. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well-educated French Protestant; entire charge of children; good seamstress; speaks no English; references. D., 314 West 35th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated American German young woman; nursery governess; in private family where intelligence and faithfulness would be appreciated; no objection to leave city; excellent city reference. Nursery Governess, 358 West 33d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a good, strong girl for housework; willing and obliging; good references. Call, two days, at 1,667 3d Av., grocery store; no cards.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do housework or chamberwork in private family; three years in last place. Mrs. Smith, 131 Washington Place.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; 16 months' reference. 410 East 23d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; small family; fine; good city reference. 411 West 54th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swiss girl, speaks French, to do housework in private family. 106 West 63d St.; care of Mr. Sthall.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do light housework, plain washing, and ironing. 313 East 59th St., ground floor.

Housemaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; good city references. 234 East 46th St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—English; to one lady; understands her duties thoroughly; excellent packer and traveler; best reference; wages, $25; only ladies requiring a thorough maid need apply. Address, for two days, L. L., Box 800 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID—BUTLER.—By young French couple; wife as maid; good dressmaker; man butler or valet; no objection to travel; best references. B., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; best references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young German, speaking French and English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best city reference. 484 2d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Protestant girl; good seamstress; best city reference. A. L., 108 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid, with city references. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at 44 East 75th St.

MAID.—By a well-educated North German girl; can teach German, French, and English; is a good seamstress and dressmaker; as maid or care of grown children; no objection to the country. 164 East 34th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, between 10 and 2, 66 East 55th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable girl; first-class shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; willing to assist in a little chamberwork; good city reference. 155 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in a private family; good city references. 821 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress in small family; would assist with other work; city or country; good reference. 188 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city references; in private family; city or country; neat, orderly, good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; personal city reference. 742 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; city reference. 27 Cottage Place.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring, twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; no other work; city or country; best city reference. P. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—An experienced laundress wants washing; 50 cents a dozen. Smith, 110 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; by the day or week; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference. Can be seen, for two days, 164 West 36th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant as nurse to grown children and do plain sewing; good city references. Cederholm, 337 West 59th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference; will call if so desired. S. E. D., 119 West 41st St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By a refined, competent, mostly-aged, with diploma; best families only; references. 230 3d Av., Bell 1.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant girl, just arrived from Europe; can teach the children first lessons; can be highly recommended. A. B., 108 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a competent, educated North German nurse to one or two children; plain sewing; best city references. 13 East 108th St.; ring Marymont's bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl to take care of children and assist with chamberwork; 10 months' reference. 410 East 23d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young Norwegian widow, as seamstress in private family; understands dressmaking; references. E. A., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day; work with and finish after dressmaker; in private families; operates; also neat hand sewer; city reference. B., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress on children's clothes to go out by the day; can cut and fit; city reference. M. Murray, 212 West 20th St.

SEAMSTRESS and LADY'S MAID.—By French young lady; knows a little English; as seamstress and lady's maid in private family; good references. 142 West 17th st., bakery.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress and chambermaid or assist with children; will be found willing and obliging. 582 3d Av.; ring dressmaker's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—Wants more customers by day; remodeling children's clothes a specialty; terms reasonable. Seamstress, care of Mrs. Knouse, 115 West 62d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Protestant North German American for one or two children's sewing in Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; understands cutting and fitting; can give references. Mrs. F. Black, 556 Grand St., Brooklyn, E. D.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and parlormaid; best city reference. 151 East 88th St.; ring Luerssen's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced; town or country. Annie, 270 West 34th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By woman by the day or take home; first-class laundress. 1,465 2d Av., first floor.

Miscellaneous.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 209 East 42d St., Room 18, supplies stenographers, matrons, housekeepers, companions; capable servants.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, accurate; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife is excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have the best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York; city or country. H. R., 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a young, intelligent Englishman; butler or valet; thoroughly understands care of silver, china, wines, decorating tables; can take full charge of parties; take good care of gentleman's wardrobe; understands packing, shaving, traveling; recommended by leading families. F. C. B., 338 4th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English and German; competent and experienced man; in private family; will care for parlor floor and make himself generally useful; best city references. G. L., 491 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Protestant man; 12 years' best city references; wages no object; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his duties; strictly temperate. J. N., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—SEAMSTRESS.—By man and wife as butler and seamstress; assist light chamberwork; good dressmaker; both are experienced and obliging; first-class city reference. M. C., 400 West 20th St., top floor.

BUTLER and VALET or VALET.—By a neat, steady, and competent young Englishman; references very satisfactory; disengaged Tuesday, Jan. 15. G. H. W., The Knickerbocker, 247 5th Av.

BUTLER, VALET, or WAITER.—In a first-class private family; thoroughly competent young man; excellent city references. Competent, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an honest, sober man; English; would attend to his duties; age, 35; city or country; reference. Butler, care of Lang, Railroad Av., Hackensack, N. J.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; no figurehead, but an industrious, sober man; highest personal reference for competency; willing and obliging; moderate wages. Garr, 650 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Lady would be glad to place her butler, whom she has had for the past three years; excellent butler and valet; neat. Jaffray, Box 290 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss in private family; understands his business; competent in every respect; honest, sober, willing, obliging; best references. J. F., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady going South wishes to find a place for her first-class butler; willing and obliging; single; age, 38. A. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; sober and willing; full charge of dining-room floor; best of references; good valet. G. G., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; thoroughly competent and obliging; first-class city reference. G. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By competent young Frenchman in small private family; good Paris and city references. J., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent, first-class butler; private family; understands his business in all branches; very best city reference. L. G., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good city references. E. B., 7 Christopher St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; good, careful driver and stylish appearance; first-class city references; employers can be seen. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a competent young man; understands his business thoroughly; sober, honest, and industrious; best city references, written and personal; city or country. W., 380 West 70th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of fine road and carriage horses; willing and obliging; strictly sober; city or country; first-class references; English; age, 36; married. F. W., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Disengaged in few days; lady turning horses out; thorough groom and driver; strictly sober, honest, reliable; highest references, written and personal. Coachman, 49 West 57th St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his coachman; single; Protestant; best city references; last and former employer can be seen. Call, two days, at 137 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 35; medium size; also experienced in breaking and handling of colts and road horses; city or country; references. F. H., Box 300, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; over eleven years' first-class city references; sober, willing, obliging; last employer can certify. J. C., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; strictly temperate; understands care of furnaces; country preferred; best references. M. P., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; age, 35; married; understands his business in every particular; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer. Coachman, 112 East 41st st.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; one who understands the hunter of the trotter as well as the carriage horse; is competent to take charge of any private establishment; twenty years' best city reference. James, 229 East 85d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; strictly sober; age 35; good appearance; first-class, stylish city driver; thoroughly understands business in all branches; 11 years' first-class city reference from last employer. Brans's bell, 898 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, reliable, single man; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself useful; city or country; best personal references. W. F., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful; disengaged in few days; lady turning horses out; thorough groom; careful driver; sober, reliable, willing; highest references. Coachman, 49 West 57th St.

COACHMAN, GROOM, or USEFUL MAN.—By respectable young Protestant; neat, sober, and obliging; first-class references; city or country. Ambitious, Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Danish; single; steady position; good reference. Kuhl, 636 East 142d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By married German; 38 years; fully understands greenhouse, vegetable, or ornamental gardening; also general care of private place and care of stock; twelve years with best of American families; best of references. R. L., care of Siebrecht & Wadley, 5th Av. and 37th St.

GARDENER.—English; thoroughly understands the culture of cut flowers, stove and greenhouse plants, vines, &c., and the general care of gentleman's place; married; one child; good references. F. W. G., Woodhaven P. O., L. I.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no children; large experience; growing plants, orchids, grapes, peaches, vegetables; care of lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; disengaged; reference. Gardener, 215 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a Scotchman; married; no family; thoroughly understands green houses, lawn, and garden; wife good cook or buttermaker; over twenty years' good references. T. H., 67 East 19th St.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

The Finishing Touch.

From Puck.

"I have finished that article you told me to write, urging that scheme of yours, Sir," said the assistant to the editor.

"Have you put in all the arguments in its favor that you can think of?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Then, add that 'other considerations will readily suggest themselves to the thoughtful reader,' and let it go at that."

Unfashionable Theatre Party.

From The Somerville Journal.

There was a very unfashionable theatre party at one of Boston's playhouses this week. It got to the theatre before the play began, the women all dressed quietly and in good taste, the whole party staid till the play was ended, and none of those who were in it did any loud talking, either during the performance or between the acts. It will be seen from this that it was a very unfashionable theatre party indeed.

Populous.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"Papa, I want to ask a question," said Sammy Snaggs.

"Only one, then, Sammy!"

"Where is the lurch, Papa?"

"The lurch, Sammy? What on earth is that?"

"I don't know, but I often hear about people being left in the lurch."

Let Them Hie to the Himalayas.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Hindoo monk, who is lecturing in this country, claims that he acquired calmness of mind by a long residence in the Himalayas. This is respectfully submitted to the consideration of Messrs. Waite and Altgeld, whose messages show that they need just such a retreat.

Broke It Gently to His Hearers.

From The Boston Transcript.

At a recent meeting of the Boston Scientific Society Mr. Sawyer, the banker-astronomer, rose to speak on some favorite starry subject, and began by remarking: "In the absence of our 'great gun,' Dr. Chandler, you will be obliged to put up with some of us smaller bores."

Tested.

From Truth.

"Wilberforce is a true friend," said Tillinghast, gratefully. "There are few like him."

"What has he done?" asked Gildersleeve.

"I told him I had an awful cold, and he sympathized with me, but he didn't suggest a single remedy. That's the sort of a friend to have."

Talking Shop.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"What do you think of these eggs?" wh

THE POLITICIANS KNOW

Well Aware that Mr. McLaughlin Was Interested in School Matters.

MR. HUBBS PRESSED THE BUTTON

Illustrations of the Sort of Management in Some Brooklyn Schools —A "Short Cut in Bookkeeping."

In The New-York Times was published yesterday a letter from a Brooklyn school teacher confirming the charge of this paper, that corrupt politics had the largest influence in securing appointments in the schools of the City of Churches.

Miss Bessie C. Allen wrote that she was not able to get a place as teacher in No. 26 because her father was a Republican, and she could not bring any political influence to bear on Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris.

"I wish to say," declared Miss Allen in her letter, "that I was not appointed by either of these gentlemen. I applied to them several times for a position in No. 26 or in any other school of which they had charge, but, as I could not bring any political influence to bear on them, my father being a Republican, they declined to assist me. On Sept. 9, 1892, I received a letter from Albert C. Aubery informing me that I was appointed in No. 26.

"There were several other names of teachers mentioned in the same article as having been appointed by Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris who were appointed by Mr. Aubery. I know also that the names of many teachers who were able to bring sufficient influence to bear on these gentlement to secure appointments from them were not given in that list."

The politicians of Brooklyn know better than any other people that what The New-York Times has charged is true. Their knowledge on the subject is not enlarged by reading Miss Allen's corroborative communication.

They are well aware that Hugh McLaughlin has for years interested himself in the affairs of the Board of Education and the public schools.

A legislative committee will find that in a good many cases teachers are appointed in the following manner:

The applicant for the position of teacher first sees one of the School Commissioners who has charge of the school into which he seeks entrance. Then he goes to the ward "boss," who in most cases is an illiterate politician, whose manners and methods smack of ruffianism, and who knows almost nothing about schools and cares less except as they bring the grist of patronage to his mill.

The local School Commissioner is sometimes overlooked by the applicant, but the ward boss never. He is the essential factor.

Sometimes the applicant has to go to the central "boss," the chief and highest source of political authority and influence. If he succeeds there he is all right. He need have no further concern as to School Commissioners or Boards of Education or examining committees or anything else. He has his passport signed by a name which lifts him over all the barriers.

School Commissioner Courtes T. Hubbs told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that the story published last week in this paper, to the effect that he and Commissioner William Ferris had locked Commissioner Aubery in a room in the Bushwick Club and kept him there until he signed a paper was too absurd for notice.

The story to which Mr. Hubbs referred was in the shape of an interview with Mr. Aubery, in which the latter made the charges:

"Why," said Mr. Hubbs, with a wave of his hand, "you can go to the steward of the Bushwick Club, and he'll tell you that door was never locked at that meeting.

"I used to press the button, and the steward would come up. I'd order cigars, and some one else would order drinks—but Mr. Aubery didn't pay for any," said Mr. Hubbs, jerking his head to one side with a gentle smile.

"How absurd," he went on. "How absurd such a story is—a man locked up and detained in that way in a room in a clubhouse in this nineteenth century! All we did was to ask him to sit down and give us a certified copy of the minutes, so that we would have a copy of the record of the special minutes."

Commissioner Hubbs said, further, that he was ready for the fullest investigation. He had never done anything, he said, to prevent him from looking an honest man in the face. He asserted that he was never influenced by political motives in what he did as a School Commissioner.

"Do you know ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin?" Mr. Hubbs was asked.

"Oh, yes. I've known him for a number of years," was the reply.

"Did you ever visit him at his Willoughby Street headquarters?"

"Often."

Then Mr. Hubbs declared earnestly that Mr. McLaughlin never said anything to him about the Board of Education or appointments in the public schools.

Mr. Hubbs betrayed deep feeling in talking about his case. He was affected at the thought that any one in the Board of Education should be disposed to accuse him of doing anything dishonorable.

"I am prepared to stand on my record," he said. "When I want an investigation I want everybody investigated. Perhaps then some of these Salvation Army Republicans will find there are some honest Democrats left in Brooklyn.

"Now, I don't want to get into a controversy with any one," he said. Then after a pause and a smile, he continued: "When they've investigated they may inquire as to what happened at School No. 26 the Monday morning after J. E. Ryan, the Principal, died."

Commissioner Hubbs looked volumes, and smiled again.

"What happened?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said Mr. Hubbs, shrugging his shoulders, "I understand that two of Principal Ryan's relatives visited school that morning, and broke open the Principal's desk and took a potato bag full of papers away with them."

"Didn't they have a key to the desk?"

"No, they broke the desk open and put all the papers into a potato bag, so I was told. Commissioner Aubery came in while they were there, and one of the men shook his fist at Mr. Aubery, and said: 'You wanted to get these papers, but you can't.'"

"Was any effort made to arrest these men for breaking open the desk?"

"Well," said Commissioner Hubbs, "we didn't want to create a scandal.

"If I'd been there," he remarked, emphatically, "I'd probably have called the police. I got there afterward."

"What did you do?"

"Commissioner Ferris and I," said Mr. Hubbs, calmly, "told Commissioner Aubery that he couldn't come to that school any more unless the other members of the local committee (Hubbs and Ferris) were with him."

"Why were Principal Ryan's relatives so anxious to get the papers out of the desk?"

"Well, I was told that Mr. Ryan had said 'if anything happens to me, don't let Aubery or any one else get at my papers.'"

This incident of the breaking open of Principal Ryan's desk and the scene in which the three Commissioners figured are illustrations of the sort of management that prevails at some of the Brooklyn schools. Viewed in conjunction with the locking-in episode at the Bushwick Club, it is effective as showing how things went on in one of the local committees controlled by Commissioners Hubbs and Ferris, who are brothers-in-law.

The facts connected with the appointment of Janitor Story of School No. 87, to which Commissioner Hubbs invites further investigation, are stated to be as follows, in the report of the Law Committee of the Board of Education to the board:

Public School No. 87 was completed in October, 1893, and was put in charge of a local committee of the board, consisting of William Ferris, Chairman; Courtes T. Hubbs, and John K. Powell. They controlled all the appointments of teachers and other employes of the new school.

George E. Glendenning, the local Democratic machine "boss" of the Twenty-fifth Ward, agreed with Philip Eckelkamp, a member of his ward Democratic association, to get the latter appointed janitor of the new school for $250. The money was paid; the committee declares.

Glendenning took Eckelkamp to the Chief Engineer of the Board of Education, but the latter declared Eckelkamp to be incompetent. Chairman Ferris of the local School Committee had previously agreed to let Eckelkamp be the janitor of the new school.

By virtue of this arrangement Eckelkamp, although pronounced incompetent by the Chief Engineer of the board, was put in as janitor of School 87, without the knowledge of the Board of Education, and served as janitor from Oct. 17, 1893, to Jan. 8, 1894.

He was never regularly appointed by the board. He was simply put to work through George E. Glendenning's influence, by verbal order, with the knowledge and consent of Chairman Ferris. Eckelkamp paid his fee of $250 to Glendenning in two installments.

The vouchers for Eckelkamp's pay were signed by Mr. Ferris and countersigned by W. C. Hamilton, the Principal of the school.

Glendenning accompanied Eckelkamp several times, in October and November, 1893, to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, with the vouchers, but the Secretary would not pay them, as there was no record of Eckelkamp's qualification or of his appointment.

Thomas S. Redmayne presented himself, on Jan. 6, 1894, to Eckelkamp as the new janitor. He said he had been sent by Mr. Glendenning to Mr. Ferris, and thence to the Chief Engineer, who gave him his certificate and sent him to the school. Redmayne told Eckelkamp he would get back the $250 he had paid for the place.

Edward Story put in an appearance two days later, and took the position from Redmayne. He, too, had been sent by Glendenning to Ferris, who gave him the place.

Eckelkamp had been serving all this time as janitor without pay.

Story received a voucher signed by Mr. Ferris and Principal Hamilton to the effect that Story had satisfactorily performed duties as janitor from Oct. 30, 1893, to Jan. 8, 1894. Story, who had not yet been regularly appointed, cashed his voucher at the office of the board, and in this way paid over to Eckelkamp the back salary the latter had been unable to collect. He also repaid Eckelkamp's $250.

A resolution, on Feb. 6, 1894, was introduced in the Board of Education regularly appointing Story as janitor of School 87, and dating his appointment back to Oct. 31, 1893.

There was objection to the resolution.

Commissioner Hubbs, the brother-in-law of Chairman Ferris of the local committee, spoke in favor of the resolution. He said it was a "short cut in bookkeeping." He represented that it would "save confusion in the accounts."

When the matter came before the Law Committee for investigation, Mr. Powell and Mr. Hubbs declared they had known nothing of the financial transactions connected with the appointment of Eckelkamp.

Commissioner Ferris was very ill, and he did not appear before the committee; nor did he send a statement. He has made no public statement in regard to the subject.

The Board of Education adopted the following resolutions, after hearing the Law Committee's report:

Resolved, That the act of permitting any political organization, or officer thereof, to practically exercise the appointing power vested in members or officers of this board does receive the severest condemnation of this board.

Resolved, That the vicious practice of dating back resolutions for appointment, or for any other purpose, except for good and sufficient reasons therein fully stated, as illustrated by the present case, in which an untrue resolution requiring a fake certificate and voucher, signed by the Principal, in order to be carried into effect, has resulted in the payment of a full price for an incompetent service; that convenience of bookkeeping is no sufficient excuse for such practice, and that this board forbids the continuance thereof.

Ex-School Commissioner Aubery was seen last night at his home, 534 Madison Street, Brooklyn, by a reporter for The New-York Times, and was asked in relation to the scene at School No. 26, described by Commissioner Hubbs.

"I remember the incident perfectly," he said. "The brother-in-law of Ryan and a friend went to the school before I reached there, broke open the late Principal's desk, and filled a satchel—a handbag—with papers, among them being the visiting book.

"When I got there I told the men they were acting in an unseemly and wrongful manner. I told them they had no right to break the desk or take the papers. I advised them to make no further attempt, but to go away, and I warned them I would call for the police if they resisted my order to them to depart.

"They went away, taking with them the visiting book and papers. When Commissioner Hubbs arrived, I told him what had happened. He said that if he had been there he would have called the police.

"When I ordered the men away one of them shook his fist at me and said: 'We know you pretty well. You don't run this school. We'll do as we please.'

"I never suspected nor did I ever learn the nature of the private papers taken by the men. That is all there is to the incident so far as I am concerned. Mr. Hubbs correctly states the order which he and Mr. Ferris presumed to give me as to visiting the school thereafter."

CHARGED WITH MALFEASANCE

Another Investigation Proposed of the Old Board of Freeholders of Passaic County, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The Board of Freeholders ousted several weeks ago by the decision of the Supreme Court has charged with malfeasance in office by taxpayers of West Milford Township, and a petition, accompanied by affidavits, has been presented to Judge Jonathan Dixon, asking an investigation of certain contracts and bridge work. The petitioners charge that the county has been robbed by Freeholders, who had power to make repairs on certain bridges. It is alleged that in one instance a bill for several hundred dollars was presented for work that one man did in a very few hours.

The allegation as to another case is that bids were solicited in the usual manner for the work to be done, but without proper specifications, and that when a certain contractor put in two bids, offering to do the work in different manners, one being much cheaper than the other, only his higher bid was read, and the contract was awarded to a friend of one of the Freeholders at a price a great deal higher than the nature of the work to be done justified. It also is charged that the contract given out for the erection of a bridge at the West Side Park was directly contrary to law, which requires that bridges shall be constructed only where necessary.

Ex-Director Quackenbush and his colleagues say that they will welcome a searching public investigation, such as will be instituted by experts, assisted by Judge Dixon. This is the second investigation of the affairs of the board. The first, held a year ago, resulted in the indictment, conviction, and imprisonment of Freeholders John E. Foulks and Thomas Howard, who are now serving terms in State prison. Other indictments are still pending.

PASSAIC COUNTY'S FIRST BOROUGH

To be Called Pompton Lakes and to Have an Election Saturday.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The borough fever has broken out in Passaic County, and a petition signed by the lawful number of residents will be presented to Judge Hopper in the Passaic Common Pleas to-morrow. The territory includes all the elegant Summer residences erected recently, and embraces one-third of the township taxes. It is bounded on one side by the Passaic River and on the other by Schuyler's Bridge, at Pompton Lake.

The borough will have at least one hundred votes and is to be named Pompton Lakes. The residents will not ask representation in the County Board of Freeholders, as they might have accomplished this by simply annexing a slice of Wayne Township, the law providing that when a borough is constituted by territory from two townships it shall be entitled to a freeholder.

Pompton Township will be improvished by the erection of this new borough. It carries a heavy debt, incurred by issuing bonds for the construction of the Greenwood Lake Railroad, and great difficulty will now be encountered in the payment of interest Judge Hopper will issue an order for the special borough election for Saturday next. It will be the first borough incorporated in Passaic County.

Waiting for a Clear Title.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—The property at 783 Broad Street has been bought by Charles Weldon. The property belonged to the Smith estate. Mr. Weldon, on Dec. 19, paid $10,000 down to secure the property, and since then has been waiting for a clear title. There are fourteen heirs to the Smith estate, and, to complicate matters, one of them died intestate not long ago. When all claims to the property shall be fully determined upon, Mr. Weldon will pay the balance and enter into full possession. He has agreed to pay between $60,000 and $70,000 for the property. A number of capitalists in Newark and elsewhere were anxious to secure the building. It has 21 feet on Broad Street and is 88 feet deep.

Two Alleged Newark Burglars.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—John Manning and Thomas Leonard were arrested this afternoon, charged with attempting burglary Friday night. Max Brice of 119 Albert Street says that he saw the men trying to force an entrance into his house. Adam Planer of 107 Albert Avenue reported that his place of business had been robbed of a quantity of meat, scales, &c., and the police believe that Manning and Leonard were concerned in that robbery as well as the other affair.

SEWELL A STRONG LEADER

All Signs Point to His Choice as New-Jersey's Senator.

STRENGTH CLAIMED BY HIS FRIENDS

They Expect to Nominate Him on the First Ballot in the Joint Caucus, Which Will Probably be Held To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The joint caucus for United States Senator, it is expected, will be held to-morrow night, and the common belief is that Gen. William J. Sewell of Camden will receive the nomination on the second, if not on the first, ballot. His friends claim for him fifty-one out of the seventy votes, and credit his only antagonist, Franklin Murphy of Essex, with fifteen votes, the other four to be scattering.

The Murphy strength is given as follows: Senator Bradley of Monmouth, Senator Ketcham, and Assemblymen Olcott, Bisele, Skinner, Harrison, Smith, Duncan, and Mock of Essex, Zabriskie and Voorhees of Bergen, Drake, McAndrew, and Blackshaw of Hudson, and Smith of Warren. The four votes of Union County are in doubt, and these, it is thought, may go to a candidate, not yet chosen, of their own selection.

An exciting time is anticipated. Every hotel room in the city has been engaged. Gen. Sewell will hold forth at the Trenton House and Mr. Murphy at the Windsor. The Sewell Association of Camden is coming on with banners and music, and on account of the rush over 100 extra bartenders will get employment for the night.

BERRY'S RE-ELECTION SURE.

The Arkansas Legislature Will Convene at Noon To-day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 13.—The convening of the Arkansas Legislature to-morrow noon will be attended with a full representation of delegates from every county in the State except three or four, and they may reach the Capitol by that hour. It will be a representative body, many of the most prominent business men and farmers of the State being among its members. The leaders are in favor of a short session, and will labor to wind up the business in sixty days. The present State Constitution provides for a ninety-day session.

Gov. Clark will be inaugurated on the 17th inst. His message will be largely devoted to urging the calling of a State Constitutional Convention and the loaning of the surplus money of the State to banking institutions at a low rate of interest. At present the State's surplus is kept in the Treasury.

The contest for Speaker of the House will be a hot one, there being a half-dozen prominent candidates for the position. Milton J. Manning of Monroe is in the lead to-night.

The nine Populists in the House will, it is said to-night, nominate a candidate of their own for the United States Senate, but Senator James H. Berry will be re-elected on the first ballot by a good majority. The election takes place on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

LOOKS VERY MUCH LIKE HIGGINS

Probable that the Delaware Senator Will Be Chosen His Own Successor.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 13.—The caucus of the Republican members of the Delaware Legislature for the selection of a candidate for United States Senator will be held at Dover to-morrow night. The result is involved in uncertainty, but the indications are that Senator Anthony Higgins, after a struggle that fairly rivals in interest and intensity the famous contest that resulted in his success six years ago, will be renominated for another term.

To sum up the situation, it may be said that the chances are decidedly in favor of Mr. Higgins and most positively against Mr. Addicks. There is, however, an element of uncertainty in the affair that may prevent the choice of Mr. Higgins in the early ballots and bring about a dead-lock. In this event, Mr. Massey, Dr. Burton, or some other promising dark horse may prove a winner in the race. But at present it looks very much like Higgins.

REPORT "BILL" COOK A CAPTIVE

The Notorious Outlaw Said to be in Custody in New-Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, Jan. 13.—"Bill" Cook, the train robber, murderer, and desperado, was captured near Fort Stanton, Lincoln County, New-Mexico, last Friday night by Sheriff Perry of Chavez County.

Cook entered New-Mexico by out-of-the-way trails, until he reached the Pecos River. Entering Chavez County, he made his way across the valley unrecognized, and following the Rio Hondo, in the course of a few days camped near Fort Stanton.

Sheriff Perry learned that Cook had entered New-Mexico, and, after hunting about, struck the trail. It was cautiously followed, and Perry laid his plans to surprise the desperado, and by sunset Friday evening had accomplished his purpose.

Cook, when he found that escape was impossible, admitted his identity, and decided to return to Oklahoma without any formality.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Jan. 13.—A telegram was received here to-day saying that Bill Cook had been captured at Fort Stanton, New-Mexico.

Although is has been supposed that Cook has been with that part of his gang which has been camping in the neighborhood of Fort Gibson recently, Cook himself has not been seen for some time, and it is possible that the New Mexico marshal has captured the man who has defied for so long a time the Indian Territory authorities.

James Lick's Benefactions.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

It will be noticed that James Lick gave nothing for mere charity. He did not believe in relieving any human being able to work from the necessity of earning his bread. Lick gave to science and educational improvement, to public necessity, and to art. He did not seek to set up a rival to any existing State institution. He did not duplicate anything. What he sought were new avenues by which mankind might be benefited without injury to themselves or posterity. The only eleemosynary institution which he founded was the Home for Old Ladies. For that, blessings will be showered on his name through the long centuries. His great telescope on Mount Hamilton has already made the retiring miller of the early days a name and fame as wide as the civilized world. The human sentiment appeared in honor of his liberal endowment of the pioneers. The Academy of Natural Sciences early attracted his attention as an institution from which great things might be expected, and it shared liberally in his benefactions.

The School of Mechanic Arts just opened cannot fail to do a great deal of good in its time. This simple patriotism of the man found expression in the statue of Key in the park; his love of the State in the historic group which has recently been set up in front of the City Hall. One other institution he founded, and that is the free baths on Tenth Street, for some time in operation. No man could have given more liberally for he has all he had. The deep love of humanity which is apparent in all secures for him a place among the benefactors of mankind second to none.

Cut Down While Strangling.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Henry Sobel, aged thirty-five years, of 259 Broome Street, attempted to commit suicide last night in a closet at his home. A friend happened to go to the closet and found him almost strangled. He was cut down and revived. His folks say that he is a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, and at times is nearly crazed by pain. He refused to go to the City Hospital, and after recovering, went to New-York with a friend.

DRESS GOODS JANUARY SALE.

We have re-marked our Stock to conform with the new Tariff, and have supplemented it with early importations of Rich Crepons, including the fashionable "Mistletoe Design."

The full benefit of the reductions will be in effect from to-day in all our Dress Goods Sections, and customers will not fail to see and appreciate the change.

The season's collection of Challies is unusually pretty, and our importations have been larger than usual; these also will be displayed this morning.

Large shipments of Foreign Novelties received daily.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ENGLISH LIBRARY OF C. B. FOOTE

SOME SCARCE BOOKS WHICH ARE TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

Masterpieces of English Literature in Original Editions, Enriched with Autograph Letters.

The most valuable books of the library formed by Mr. Charles B. Foote are to be sold by auction. It is the fate of valuable libraries. It is a beautiful fate. Like men, they have to be formed in years of trouble and work, live brightly for a day, and die in order to make upon the world a dazzling, fugitive impression. These books are masterpieces of English literature in original editions, in original bindings, in bindings by great modern workmen like Ruban, Bedford, and Lortic, enriched with autograph letters and innumerable instructive and interesting notes.

There are in the collection, in the alphabetical order of the catalogue, which contains 275 numbers, Robert Allot's "England's Parnassus," 1600; a large, perfect

C. B. Foote's Bookplate.

copy, with the two original blank leaves before the title, the first of which bears the signature "a," and also the original blank last leaf, that perhaps only two or three persons in this century have owned; Braithwaite's "Barnabae Itinerarium," one of two perfect copies in existence, the other of which is in the possession of Mr. Beverly Chew, President of the Groller Club; Brome's "Poems of Horace," 1666, bearing the autograph of S. Rogers on the title, and wearing on the reverse of the portrait by Loggan this inscription in the handwriting of the poet: "The gift of Mr. Alexander Brome, who collected and published all, and translated some, of the poems." There are "The Battle of Marathon," 1820, a perfect, large copy of the first edition of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's first book of poems, so scarce that Mr. Browning doubted whether he had ever seen a copy of it; "Prometheus Bound," 1833, a presentation copy from E. M. Barrett to W. Wordsworth, with the latter's autograph; "The Seraphim," 1838, a presentation copy from the author, with an autograph inscription, bound by Bradstreet's; "Pauline," 1833, an untrimmed copy of the first edition of Robert Browning's first publication; the Edinburgh (1787) edition of the poems of Robert Burns, with the portrait by Beugo, in the original half-binding, almost uncut, and containing the original manuscript of Burns's Elegy, "Intended for Miss Burnet."

There are ten volumes of all the genuine and most of the spurious first editions, including variations, of the whole of Samuel Butler's "Hudibras"; the first edition of Thomas Carew's "Poems," 1640; James Russell Lowell's copy, with his autograph on the top of the title page, of Chapman and Shirley's "Tragedie of Chabot," 1639; Cokain's "Small Poems," 1658; Cowley's "Poetical Blossoms," 1633, with the almost unknown portrait of the author at the age of thirteen years, a fine impression of the engraving by Robert Vaughan; Davenant's "Gondibert," 1651, having on a fly leaf the following autograph inscription by Davenant: "Madam, when you have read this poeme, if you like it, give the Authour thankes, and be assured of the constant affection of Your most humble servant"; the "Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," a tall copy of the first edition, 1719-20; the original manuscript of the chapter of the "Pickwick Papers" referring to Mr. Weller's account of his absence and containing humorous lines to Mr. Hicks, and a statement by Mr. Stevens that no complete work of Dickens in his handwriting can ever occur for sale; Drummond's "Poems," 1656; Dryden's "Lacrymæ Musarum," 1650, the copy which belonged to the Countess of Huntingdon, the mother of Lord Hastings, whose epitaph appears on the follo sheet of the book, and who has written an interesting poem on the fly leaf and applied to the reverse of the cover his bookplate; "Sion and Parnassus," 1650, and "Astraea Redux," 1660.

There are George Gascoigne's "Posies," 1575, with both states of the title, and "The Steele Glas"; Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1766; "The Deserted Village," 1710, and "She Stoops to Conquer," 1773; Thomas Gray's "An Elegy Wrote in a Country Churchyard," 1751; George Herbert's "The Temple," augmented with the title page having the date of 1633, one of the copies printed for presentation, and containing the bookplates of J. Brand and John Delaware Lewis. It is the Daniel copy which has been lost sight of in England, where it is claimed that Mr. Huth's copy is unique.

There are Herrick's "Hesperides," 1648; Hooker's "Amanda," 1638; Keats's "Poems," 1817, in boards, uncut; "Endymion," 1818, an extraordinarily fine, large copy, containing four lines of poetry in the handwriting of Keats, and "Lamia, Isabella, &c.," 1820; the Kelmscott Press publications; Charles Lamb's "Original Letters of Sir John Falstaff," 1796; "A Tale of Rosamund Gray," 1798, about which an expert has written that it is "the most exquisitely pathetic tale in the English language, and the rarest of Lamb's pieces"; "Poetry for Children," 1809, the very copies from which Tuer made reprints in 1891, and about which The London Athenaeum said, "The long-lost poetry for children, by Charles and Mary Lamb, published in two tiny volumes at Godwin's Juvenile Library in 1809, has at last been found in South Australia"; "Prince Dorus," 1811; an autograph manuscript of seven pages by Charles Lamb of an article written for Hone's Every-Day Book, and the "Poems, Letters, and Remains," 1874, containing an interesting and characteristic letter from Charles Lamb to Hone, saying, "'Restrained liberty attain'd is sweet' should have a full stop. 'Tis the end of the old man's speech; these little blemishes kill such delicate things; prose feeds on grosser punctualities."

There are Lovelace's "Lucasta," 1649 and 1659; Massinger's "Three New Playes," 1655, with the portrait of the dramatist by Cross from which all subsequent portraits have been copied; Milton's "Poems," 1645, with a brilliant impression of the portrait by Marshall, and "Paradise Lost," 1667, a large copy, containing Vertue's own copy of one of his engravings of Milton; Edward Phillips's "Theatrum Poetarum," 1675, containing the following letter from Lamb: "I am very uneasy about a Book which I either have lost or left at your house on Thursday. It was the Book I went out to fetch from Miss Buffam's while Tripe was trying. It is called 'Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum,' but it is an English Book. I think I left it in the Parlour. It is Mr. Cary's book, and I would not lose it for the world. Pray, if you find it, book it at the Swan, Snow Hill, by an Edmonton Stage. Immediately, directed to Mr. Lamb, Church Street, Edmonton, or write to say you cannot find it. I am quite anxious about it. If it is lost, I shall never like Tripe again." There are Ramsay's "The Evergreen," 1724; Suckling's "Fragmenta Aurea," 1646; Tennyson's "Idylls of the Hearth," 1864, the first title of "Enoch Arden," with corrections in the handwriting of the poet, as this book was made of his proof sheets; "Harold," 1877; Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," 1668, the fourth edition; the "Lives," 1670, the first collected edition, with an autograph inscription from the author to Mrs. Whitby, and "Lyrical Ballads and Other Poems," 1798-1800, with many additions and alterations in the "Rime of the Ancyent Mariner," in the handwriting of S. T. Coleridge.

There are many other books in the collection which book lovers have coveted for many years. There shall be orders for them from England, and bidders for them from every hieratic circle of men learned in literature in America. The sale is to occur at Bangs's auction room Jan. 30 and 31.

The bibliophile's bookplate reproduced in this column is a fine example of the modern, the only art of the bookplate. It is charmingly emblematic.

TO INVESTIGATE PASTOR HOFFMAN

A Baptist Church Council Called by a Newark Congregation.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—The friends of the Rev. C. H. Hoffman, director of the Beth Shan Home, feeling dissatisfied with the result of the recent investigation of charges affecting his character, have determined to have the matter inquired into by a Baptist Council. The Rev. O. Von Barschwitz has sent out the following letter to the local Baptist churches:

"You are requested to send your pastor and two delegates, or, if your pastor cannot come, three delegates, to sit in council with delegates from our church Jan. 30 next at 2:30 P. M., to hear the evidence on charges which have been made against the Rev. C. H. Hoffman, associate pastor of our church, affecting his Christian character and moral fitness to preach the Gospel, and to advise us what action to take on the charges. As this matter is one of supreme importance to our church, we hope that you will not fail to be fully represented in the council."

The following churches have been invited: South Baptist, Sherman Avenue Baptist, Fifth Baptist, First Peddie Memorial Baptist, North Baptist, Mount Pleasant Baptist, Fairmount Baptist, First and Second German Baptist, Emmanuel Baptist, First Bloomfield (N. J.) Baptist, North Baptist and First Baptist, Orange N. J.; Rutherford (N. J.) Baptist, Harrison (N. J.) Baptist, and Lyons Farms Baptist.

A Long-Lived Family.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Lydia L. Custer, a single lady, died in Amity township, near Douglassville, Penn., Wednesday night, aged eighty-six. She was the last of a prominent family of eight brothers and three sisters, all remarkable for size and longevity. Nearly all the men were over six feet in height; their ages averaged over eighty years, the youngest dying at seventy-four. Lydia Custer lived several years past with her nephew, Morris V. R. Custer, cashier of the Schuylkill Valley Bank, Reading.

O'Brienites Are Angry.

The O'Brienites of the Second Assembly District are angry. They resent the appointment by Sheriff Tamsen of James Dunphy as Deputy Sheriff, and the statement that the appointment was made in recognition of their services.

Dunphy, they say, is not an O'Brien Democrat, and consequently they cannot see where the recognition of them comes in. Their candidate for the place was Michael J. Gilroy of 14 Reade Street, who is one of them.

An Odd Trade Puff.

From The London Daily News.

A draper, at Iserlohn, in Germany, is being prosecuted for having announced that he was selling off a large stock of goods which he could sell remarkably cheap, as they had been procured for him by a staff of seventeen thieves, engaged by him to steal them from the shops of his competitors. The draper pleads that the announcement was only a trade puff, and that the seventeen thieves had no existence outside his own imagination.

Burglary in Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 13.—The house of John Weigert, Town Clerk, was entered and robbed last night. The burglars took only money, leaving valuable jewelry and silverware behind. It is thought that the burglary was the work of some enemy of Mr. Weigert's, as he found all the potted plants that were in the parlor out on the porch, and frozen, in the morning.

Eleven Deaths from Diphtheria.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—There have been eleven deaths from diphtheria within a week. In view of this fact, and the great prevalency of the disease, it is considered possible that the Common Council may on Friday override the Mayor's veto of the resolution providing for an antitoxine laboratory for Newark.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 13.—Guy Harden was found this morning frozen to death. He left Augusta Saturday night to drive home in a wagon. The team went directly to his house and he was found in the wagon dead.

Cherryfield, Me., Jan. 13.—Susan Franklin Sawyer died this afternoon from injuries received in a folding bed accident at Milbridge yesterday morning. She was sixty-three years old.

Braddock, Penn., Jan. 13.—By the breaking of the billet shears in the bloom mill of the Edgar Thomson steel works yesterday 2,000 men have been thrown out of employment. The shears is a costly piece of machinery, and the repairs will consume considerable time.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 13.—William A. Flint, who was shot by his wife last Sunday morning, died last night.

Trouser-time now, when your coat and vest need refreshing.

You don't know our clothing?

Buy a pair of trousers as a test—trousers are very hard to get just right.

If they're not as good as your tailor's, get your money back; take it—and some more—to your tailor, and keep on in the "good old way."

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince. Warren. 32d St.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

JANUARY SPECIALS.

LADIES' JACKETS.

Long Chinchilla Jackets, half lined with fine Satin, large sleeves, coat backs,

8.75,

Reduced from 16.50.

Long Jackets of fine Wool Cheviot, tight fitting, nam-by shapes,

7.98,

Reduced from 14.75.

Double Silk Seal Plush Capes, lined throughout with heavy Silk, trimmed with fine furs,

10.69,

Reduced from 17.98.

COSTUMES and CAPES.

Full Circular Capes of Canada Seal, lined with heavy Satin,

9.98,

Reduced from 15.50.

Extra Long Sweep Capes of Baltic Seal, lined throughout with heavy Satin,

13.98,

Reduced from 23.50.

IMPORTED COSTUMES

by

FELIX, RAUDNITZ, and SARA MAYER of Paris, at the following Great Reduction:

39.00, 49.00, 69.00,

Formerly 150.00 to 250.00.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Fatal Card."—There will be a change in the cast of "The Fatal Card" at Palmer's to-night. Jessie Busley, who will be remembered for the hit she made as the young schoolgirl in "The New Boy," will play the part, created by Agnes Miller, of the girl who is the heroine of the bathing scene. Miss Miller will appear with John Drew in Chicago in her original character, the maiden up to date, in "The Bauble Shop." On Saturday A. M. Palmer sent word to Charles Frohman that he would give him no notification of the close of the run of "The Fatal Card" at the end of six weeks, as he was entitled to do under his contract at the end of the first two weeks. This means that the melodrama has a clear field at Palmer's for a long run, and that Mr. Palmer's company's return to the home theatre is postponed indefinitely.

—Actors' Fund Benefit.—The annual Actors' Fund benefit, under the direction of Charles and Daniel Frohman, will be given at the Empire Theatre Friday afternoon, Jan. 25. A long and interesting programme has been arranged for the occasion. Mrs. Kendal will read an original poem, written by Sydney Rosenfeld, and Wilson Barrett and his company will present a one-act play by Henry Arthur Jones. The Empire company will appear in a new one-act play, in which Henry Miller will create a new part, and the Lyceum company will also appear. Among others who will contribute to the entertainment are J. E. Dodson, Cissy Fitzgerald, William Gillette, Herbert Kelcey, and the companies playing "The Brownies," "Little Christopher," and "Rob Roy."

—"The Cotton King."—This will be "souvenir night" at the Academy of Music, where "The Cotton King" will reach its fiftieth performance and will begin the last two weeks of its run. Manager Brady will vary the usual managerial policy by presenting the souvenirs not only to women, but to everybody in attendance. He will also make his reappearance in his own creation of "Jimmy Appetite," and Amelia Summerville and Dan Collyer will appear in new songs and dances.

—The Empire Stock.—Every member of the Empire Theatre Stock Company has already been re-engaged for next season. During the tour of the organization next Fall nothing but "The Masqueraders" will be played. The second anniversary of the opening of the theatre will be celebrated Thursday, Jan. 24, when an ornament for the boudoir will be presented to each member of the audience as a souvenir of the occasion.

—Al Hayman's Trip to Europe.—Al Hayman, who is to sail for London on Wednesday, will make arrangements not only for bringing to America the company which is to sing Gilbert's opera "His Excellency," but also an entire organization from the Gaiety Theatre to produce "The Shop Girl." Both these attractions will be produced here early next season under the management of Mr. Hayman and Charles Frohman.

—"Rob Roy" Matinée.—The management of the Herald Square Theatre has decided to give a series of midweek matinées of "Rob Roy," to accommodate out-of-town, as well as city patrons. The first of these extra performances will be given next Wednesday afternoon.

—Johnson's Big Sign.—The largest aerial electric sign ever made now surmounts the Standard Theatre, bearing the legend, "William Gillette in 'Too Much Johnson.'" The smallest letter is six feet and the largest eight feet in height.

—Mr. Thomas's New Play.—It has been decided to give Augustus Thomas's new comedy, "Don't Tell Her Husband," an out-of-town production in the Spring before presenting it in this city.

President Harper's Condition.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 13.—Dr. Paul Kimball, who is attending Edward B. Harper, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York, said this evening that Mr. Harper's condition was unchanged from last night. It is therefore still critical, although somewhat improved over what it was a few days ago.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS

—The City and Suburban Railway in Baltimore has acquired the franchise and equipment of the Lake Roland Elevated Railway, and the two systems will be operated under one management.

—President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine is considering plans for a thorough improvement of the roadbed of the Eastern Division of that system.

—The Long Island Railroad's gross receipts for the year 1894 were $4,056,357, a decrease of $152,684 as compared with the previous year.

—A company is forming, with a capital of $200,000, to build an electric railroad between New-London and Norwich, in Connecticut.

—Orders have been issued to close the Baltimore and Ohio shops in Parkersburg, West Va., until the 1st of next month.

—A meeting of representatives of the railroads in the Central Traffic Association will be held in this city next Wednesday.

—A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared by the Long Island Railroad Company, payable Feb. 1.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Seventeenth annual reception of the Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T., will be held Thursday night, Feb. 7, at Madison Square Garden. Nearly all the boxes and seats have been taken. Eighteen thousand tickets have been applied for thus far. It promises to be the most brilliant entertainment given by the commandery. As usual, Eminent Sir Knight Wallace A. Downs, Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, will drill the knights.

—The annual dinner of the Rutgers Alumni Association of New-York and vicinity will be held at Delmonico's Friday evening at 6:30. President Scott of Rutgers College and prominent representatives of other colleges will be guests of the association.

—A special meeting of the members of Good Government Club A

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The New-York Times.

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JUDGE RICKS'S INTEGRITY

No Proof to Substantiate Samuel J. Ritchie's Charges.

STATEMENT MADE BY THE JUDGE

Strong Language Used by the Men Who Are Also Accused by Ritchie — The Transactions Involved.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13. — The charges against Judge Augustus J. Ricks of the United States court of "prostituting his high judicial office for base and dishonest purposes in the interest of and as the subservient and pliant tool" of corrupt men, made by Samuel J. Ritchie of Akron and brought to the attention of Congress in a resolution introduced in the House by Congressman "Tom" Johnson, asking for an investigation by the Judiciary Committee, are unsubstantiated by any evidence so far made public.

These charges, if they were proved, would show a lack of personal and official integrity in Judge Ricks such as nobody in this city has ever believed him capable of. He has always been considered an upright man, and, until something more is adduced against him than is contained in the unsupported charges made by Mr. Ritchie, he will continue to be held in the highest esteem.

Ex-Senator H. B. Payne, Judge Stevenson Burke of this city, and the late Thomas W. Cornell of Akron are stigmatized by Mr. Ritchie in his complaint as "corrupt" men. The personal honesty of all of these men has never been doubted. It is believed that the attack made by Mr. Ritchie on Judge Ricks and the others is for the purpose of strengthening the complaint of the Central Labor Union of Cleveland against him, which is before the House.

Mr. Ritchie claims to have suffered by Judge Ricks's decisions in cases touching his interests in a copper and nickel mine which he discovered at Sudbury Junction, Canada, in 1885. He says that from these mines there was taken most of the nickel used in the construction of the armor for the United States and foreign war ships. Messrs. Burke, Payne, and Cornell were associated with him in building a railroad to the mines to develop the property. Mr. Ritchie claims that while he was confined to his bed in 1888 James B. and George W. McMullen of Ontario secured a judgment against him in Canada on a contract he had made to buy from them certain railroad bonds. A judgment was also obtained by the McMullens in the Circuit Court of the Northern District of Ohio.

Mr. Ritchie says in his complaint that in 1889 he negotiated for the sale of the mines in England for $15,000,000. But Messrs. Payne, Burke, and Cornell conspired to defraud him out of the property by appropriating securities worth $2,500,000 belonging to him, and by having the McMullens file a creditor's bill in Judge Ricks's court, they being also made defendants, and by having an understanding with Judge Ricks that he should rule in favor of McMullen. The inference is that the three men had a corrupt understanding with the McMullens to acquire sole possession of the mines, and that Judge Ricks was to help the scheme through by ruling against Ritchie. Mr. Ritchie further alleges in his complaint that the conspirators prevented the sale of the mines for $15,000,000 and fraudulently transferred the stock owned by him to themselves and elected Burke President of the companies, which were called the Canadian Copper Company and the Anglo-American Iron Company.

In the prosecution of the case against Judge Ricks, Mr. Ritchie has engaged the services of Hemphill, Shellabarger, Wilson, & Butterworth of Washington, Kerruish, Chapman & Kerruish of Cleveland, and Judge Upson and Messrs. Green, Grant & Siener of Akron. He alleges that he has lost $6,000,000 through the corrupt rulings of Judge Ricks.

As a matter of fact, no ruling was made by Judge Ricks that was not concurred in by either United States Supreme Court Justice Jackson, than on the circuit, or by Judge Lurton. One of the rulings upon which Mr. Ritchie's complaint rests was really written by Judge Lurton and only concurred in by Judge Ricks. So that if the complaint is substantiated, Justice Jackson and Judge Lurton will be equally dishonored with Judge Ricks.

Interviews with the men implicated in Mr. Ritchie's complaint show the other side of the story. Judge Ricks, said:

"Four or five years ago the McMullens brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Cleveland upon a judgment which they received in Canada against S. J. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio, for some $300,000. The record showed personal service on Ritchie in Canada. When sued upon the judgment in the United States Court, he claimed the right to plead defenses which he should have made in the original suit in Canada. The case was tried before United States Circuit Judge Jackson, now of the United States Supreme Court, and myself. I wrote the opinion of the court, which was concurred in by Justice Jackson, and in that opinion the court held that the Canada judgment had the same force and effect as the judgment of a court of one of the States of the Union, and judgment was given in favor of the McMullens upon the Canadian judgment, with interest. A writ of error was taken from the judgment to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is still pending.

"In due time the McMullens filed a creditors' bill upon their judgment so obtained, as above stated, and made Judge Stevenson Burke, ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, H. P. McIntosh of Cleveland, and the Cornell estate of Akron, all parties defendant, seeking to reach assets and credits in their hands to be applied to the satisfaction of their judgment. This case in due time was heard upon its merits by United States Circuit Court Judge Horace H. Lurton and myself. Judge Lurton took all the papers in the case to his home, in Nashville, and, after months of careful consideration, wrote a very exhaustive opinion deciding the case upon nearly every point against Ritchie. This opinion was concurred in by myself.

"So that in both decisions rendered in the cases, I was fully sustained, so far as I participated in the cases, by Judges Jackson and Lurton. If I made any interlocutory orders, and they were complained of, they were fully reviewed and covered by Judge Lurton's final opinion on the merits of the case. These are the facts as they will appear from an examination of the records of the court."

Judge Taft, who is well informed as to the case, substantiated Judge Ricks in his statement.

After he had relieved his mind by calling Mr. Ritchie a "lying scoundrel," Judge Stevenson Burke said:

"Mr. Ritchie is a very malicious man and very obstinate, headstrong, and determined upon having his own way, and if he is unable to have his own way he will, if allowed, wreck any enterprise with which he may be connected. It was for that reason that certain of us were obliged to check him in the Canadian interests which we had in common with him. When he and I were talking about that, he gave me a glimpse of his true disposition when he said to me that if he went down everybody would go down. I told him that I did not understand him, and reminded him that Senator Payne, Mr. Cornell, and myself had been as good friends to him as a man ever had. Senator Payne advanced Mr. Ritchie some $600,000, and I lent him large sums of money, part of which was paid in stock, but much of which indebtedness was not liquidated. Mr. Cornell of Akron, now dead, also lent him a large amount.

"Judge Ricks is perfectly safe if he never has to face anything worse than charges of rascality in connection with Senator Payne and myself. I do not believe that there is an intelligent man in the City of Cleveland who for a moment would believe that Senator Payne and myself would conspire to cheat anybody. I never in my life spoke to Judge Ricks about that case except to ask him once or perhaps twice, after the hearing before Judge Lurton, and before the opinion was handed down, when the case would probably be decided. I am certain that Senator Payne has never had a word of conversation with Judge Ricks about it."

Ex-Senator Payne said that he did not want to soil his hands with "the miserable cuss," speaking of Mr. Ritchie.

"Out of kindness and generosity," he said, "I lent him sums of money, amounting to $625,000, charging him only simple interest. He undertook to secure the debt, but he did not secure the half of it. Then he got into litigation with some men in Canada, with whom he had been doing business—men named McMullen, I believe. I did not know them or care anything about them. They had a judgment, and, being unable to realize anything upon it, they attached our holdings in the iron and copper companies, which we held as security for Ritchie's debt, and in that way we got into court about it. Mr. Ritchie can have my holdings at any time for a very moderate price. If he thinks they are worth $10,000,000, very well and good. I should be more than rejoiced to receive $1,000,000 for them, and he can profit by the other $9,000,000.

"I never had a word of conversation with Judge Ricks about the case, and don't believe it was ever mentioned to him by any one of us."

HAS OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS

Interesting History of the Church of the Annunciation, West Fourteenth Street, Which May Soon Be Sold.

The Church of the Annunciation, 140 West Fourteenth Street, which was built in 1847 and was consecrated in 1855 by the late Bishop Horatio Potter, will probably be abandoned about May 1, and unless some arrangement can be made by which a permanent endowment can be established, the parish itself will pass from the list of Protestant Episcopal churches in New-York.

The Church of the Annunciation was formerly powerful and flourishing, but the movement of the people toward the northern part of the city has left it without adequate support. The parish was organized in 1838. The first place of worship was in the church that is known now at St. Ambrose's, at Thompson and Prince Streets.

The parish has had only two rectors. The first was the Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, son of Samuel Seabury, the first Bishop of the American Church. He was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Dr. William Jones Seabury, the present rector. One of the assistant rectors was the late Rev. Thomas Preston, who became the distinguished Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, Mgr. Preston. The Shakespearean scholar, the late Rev. Henry Norman Hudson, and the Right Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, Assistant Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, were also assistant rectors in the Parish of the Annunciation.

Attempts have been made from time to time to unite the parish with some other parish near by, but these attempts have all failed thus far. The total church and Sunday school offerings last year amounted to $6,323.08. The total expenditures were $6,311.49. The present number of communicants is eighty-four.

The property on which the present edifice stands is valued at $250,000. The proceeds of the property, it is said, will be devoted to the endowment of the Professorship of Greek and Hebrew Interpretation in the General Theological Seminary. Trinity Parish may deem it advisable to purchase the site for a chapel.

REV. DR. KING'S MISSION IN WASHINGTON

To Represent the League for the Protection of American Institutions.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. King, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, will go to Washington the first of next week to place before Congress a change in the proposed sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The change to be suggested was agreed upon by the league at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held Saturday in its offices, 1 Madison Avenue.

The original amendment, now before both houses of Congress, is as follows:

No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

The proposed amendment, as amended for the consideration of Congress by the league, makes certain changes in the wording of the amendment by forbidding Congress or any State to pass any of the prohibited laws, and by also forbidding Congress to use the property or credit of the United States to aid any sectarian institution.

The league will also urge through Mr. King that the appropriations for the Indian contract schools be cut off without any prolonged postponement instead of reducing the appropriations gradually, as proposed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The league resolved to work for better accommodations for the school children in the cities of this State.

TO WORK IN THE INTEREST OF PRISONERS

Permanent Organization of the Prison Guild of New-York.

The first meeting of the Prison Guild of New-York was held on Saturday at 128 Madison Avenue, the residence of Mrs. Wynkoop, wife of Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, and the association was placed on a permanent footing.

The officers chosen are: President—Mrs. Wynkoop; Vice President—Mrs. Spencer Aldrich; Secretary—Anthony M. Menkel; Treasurer—Mrs. Beekman de Peyster; Chairman of Distributing Committee—Miss S. R. Martin, with Alexander Haddon as assistant; Chairman of Visiting Committee—Miss Jeanne C. Irwin-Martin, with Miss M. Roberts and Mme. Giovinini as assistants; Chairman of Legal Committee—Henry Sedgwick; Chairman of Investigating Committee—L. S. Rogers; Chairman of Good Samaritan Committee—Mrs. Spencer Aldrich; Chairman of Press Committee—Miss Carolyn Halsted.

The organization was born of a conviction that kind interest in the welfare of prisoners, above all, the women prisoners, confined in Ludlow Street Jail and the Tombs, would result in bettering their condition, in discovering abuses, and in improving the prison system.

Among the well-known and influential persons who are members of the guild are Lloyd Mc. K. Garrison, Mrs. Clarence and Herman Satterlee, Mrs. G. P. Dominick, and the Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Sahler.

ORGANIZED FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION

Fixed-Net and Seine Fishermen Want Their Interests Looked After.

Fixed-net and seine fishermen who make their living in the waters around New-York are organized for mutual protection, with headquarters at 51 Fourth Avenue.

The members ply their calling for the markets of this city, and they propose that in the future their interests as professionals shall be looked after by the Legislature, and that they shall have just as favorable treatment by the Legislature as those who own private preserves or anglers.

While the professionals have no crying grievance, they claim that their interests have been ignored in some instances, while some legislative action has been tantamount to discrimination against them, and this at one of the greatest fish marts of the world.

It is probable that the net and seine fishermen will appoint a committee to visit Albany, and prompt legislation that may be beneficial to the interests of those whose vocation should have municipal rather than State control.

May Succeed Dr. Paxton.

The committee appointed to select a pastor for the West Presbyterian Church, as successor to the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, is considering the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicago as a possible candidate. The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus is at the head of one of the largest congregations in Chicago. It had been expected that he would preach in the West Presbyterian Church yesterday, but he telegraphed that he could not occupy the pulpit there until next Sunday.

NEW USE OF REED'S NAME

To Bolster a North Carolina Senatorial Candidate.

HOLTON'S OPPONENTS INDIGNANT

The Other Candidates Complain of Congressman Settle's Plan of Conducting His Friend's Canvass.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 13.—Congressman Thomas B. Reed's Presidential boom is doing service in the Senatorial contest now going on in this city. Congressman Thomas Settle, who is supporting A. E. Holton, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, for the short-term Senatorship, says that Mr. Reed is sure to be the next President, and that Mr. Reed is for Mr. Holton, because Mr. Settle is first for Reed for President and then for Mr. Holton for Senator, and, inasmuch as the nomination and election of Senator comes off first, every Republican who expects a Federal office must hasten to get in out of the wet and support Mr. Holton. This is being worked for all it is worth. The other candidates are complaining at this effort of Congressman Settle to identify Mr. Holton with Mr. Reed. Jeter C. Pritchard, who is one of the leading candidates for Senator, is in favor of the renomination of Mr. Harrison, and he is bitter in his denunciation of Settle for lugging the Presidential succession into the Senatorial contest. Ex-Congressman Ewart is strongly in favor of McKinley for President, and he is kicking. Dr. John J. Mott is also indignant at the Reed flurry, because he has not pinned his faith to any aspirant for the Presidency.

Holton is coming in for denunciation because, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, he undertook, during the campaign, to pledge candidates for the Legislature to himself in consideration of certain support from him as Chairman.

Col. James E. Boyd is on the warpath because Settle and Holton are making the support of fusion the test of political standing in the Senatorial fight, and are disparaging Boyd because he was not an original fusionist. In return, Boyd charges that Settle and Holton were not for fusion until it had won by an overwhelming majority, and then htey came in and Settle begged for the election of Holton as Chairman as the one means to the salvation of Settle from defeat for re-election; and, now that the victory has been won and the spoils are to be divided, Settle and Holton, per se, are to be set at the head of the fusion table. Boyd says he has a number of votes for Senator, and that if he cannot win they will be cast for that man who will do most to explode the Greensborough ring as composed and managed by Settle and Holton. In the meantime, Judge Russell and Col. Dockery are lying low and saying nothing.

Holton has the lead, with twenty-six votes. Mott is next, and is gaining in strength, and is the second choice of Pritchard, Ewart, and Boyd. It is the field against Holton and Settle. Holton, it is believed, cannot win, but if he is smart at the opportune time he can name the successful man. The opponents of Pritchard are making sentiment against him because they say he is an attorney of the Southern Railway Company, and that the railroads are supporting him.

The election of Zeb Vance Walser as Speaker of the House is understood to indicate that the Populists intend to support Pritchard as the Republican for Senator. Up to the very hour of the caucus, it was understood that the Populists, under the lead of Marion Butler, would be solid in support of Col. Virgil S. Lusk for Speaker. But there was a sudden change, and it is said that Walser told Butler that a majority of the Republicans were for him for Speaker, and that he would bolt the caucus if he was beaten by the Populist vote. This threat Butler understood to mean a combination between the Walser Republicans, or straight Republicans, as they should be denominated, and the Democratic members, whereby Walser could be elected Speaker; and the same combination elect two Republicans to the Senate, and thus leave out Mr. Butler. This menace to the political fortunes of Mr. Butler frightened him, and he incontinently turned his friends loose and hinted that they should vote for Walser, who was elected Speaker by a vote of 33 to 20 for Lusk and 6 for G. F. French. The Populist members were not present at the caucus.

This change of front on the part of Mr. Butler has put the fusion Republicans against him. Heretofore they have been for him, but now they are saying that, in order to perpetuate the fusion election of 1896, Mr. Butler should be elected to the short term, so that he will be the candidate for the Senate again that year, and thus keep his party in line with the Republicans for that contest. Ex-Congressman John M. Brower is pushing this fight against Butler, and he himself contends for the long term. He says the Republicans are entitled to it and ought to have it, and that the politics of the Senatorial election is that Butler must have the short term.

In the meantime, Mott, Russell, Lusk, Dockery, and Harris are declaring that the enemies of fusion in the past and in 1896 are in control, and are riding rough shod over the men who originated and made fusion a success. There was such an overwhelming Republican sentiment in favor of fusion that this triumph of the straight-out Republicans is not understood by anybody. That the bottom rail is on top is true, however bitter and galling it may be.

YOUNG KELLAM CHARGED WITH FORGERY

He Is Said to Have Helped President Weston of the Honesdale Bank.

Charles H. Kellam of the Enterprise Construction Company, 12 Broadway, was arrested Saturday on the charge of forgery in the second degree. He was held in $5,000 bail.

Kellam says he did not commit forgery, and that he can satisfactorily explain matters at the proper time.

Kellam, his father, David L. Kellam, and William L. Weston, President of the Wayne Savings Bank of Honesdale, Penn., are said to be mixed up in the circulation of notes made by H. E. Simmons of 253 Broadway, this city. Mr. Simmons says he gave four notes to the elder Kellam last June, that three of them were negotiated, and that the fourth was put in circulation by young Kellam and Weston. This was given as collateral for a loan of $1,500, which Mr. Simmons alleges was effected by changing the date of the note, which is forgery in the eyes of the law.

The elder Kellam was arrested some time ago and has been unable to secure bail. Weston, the bank President, was indicted yesterday.

Funeral of William Sturgis.

The funeral of William Sturgis, one of the oldest retired dry goods merchants of this city, was held Saturday at 145 East Thirty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Collyer, pastor of the Messiah Unitarian Church, conducted the services, and pronounced a short eulogy over the deceased, paying high tribute to his sterling, unostentatious character.

As desired by Mr. Sturgis, the funeral was private, and only the members of his family and one or two old friends were present. After the funeral the body was placed in the receiving vault of St. Mark's Church. It will be interred in the Spring in the ancestral family plot, in the cemetery at Hingham, Mass.

Mr. Sturgis was born in Barnstable, Mass., Sept. 1, 1806, and was the son of a well-known American sea Captain. When fourteen years old he was employed in the dry goods store of Merrick, Lee & Co. of Boston, and at the age of twenty years he became a member of the firm of Wight, Sturgis & Co., which was merged with the firm of Littlefield & Shaw of this city under the firm name of Wight, Sturgis & Shaw. Later the firm was Sturgis, Shaw & Co. Mr. Sturgis was one of the original Directors of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Insurance Company. He retired from active business twenty-five years ago.

THE NEW CITY HALL PUZZLE

Controller Fitch Unable to Solve It, and It May Soon Be Added to the Burdens of Mayor Strong.

The confusion resulting from a call for plans for a new municipal building, the repeal of the law permitting the city to put up buildings in the City Hall Park, and the extinction of the commission and the Advisory Board of Architects, are annoying Controller Fitch, and may add to the burden Mayor Strong has to bear.

Possibly litigation may solve the question which the Controller has been unable to settle. At present he has to confess that he is powerless to act or to suggest when architects with grievances call on him.

It was understood when 134 architects competed for the plan of the Municipal Building that the successful competitor would be rewarded with 6 per cent. commission on the first million expended, 4 per cent. on the second, and 3 per cent. on the remainder, and that the five who came nearest to selection would each receive $2,000.

The call for plans induced many of the competing architects to make greater or lesser outlays. Some spent sums of money that were not trifling. The plans are now stowed away, unguarded, in the Stewart Building.

Napoleon Le Brun, who was one of the Advisory Board, has a claim on the city for an expense account which has not been settled, and Bruce Price, one of the competitors, may go to the Legislature to ask for relief.

Mayor Strong pleads ignorance of the merits of the claims, and the Committee of Seventy says it has not discussed the subject.

STUDYING THE LIQUOR PROBLEM

INVESTIGATIONS OF A COMMITTEE OF FIFTY PROMINENT GENTLEMEN.

Letters of Inquiry Sent to Professional and Business Men, Asking if They Drink, and, if They Do, How It Affects Them.

Many and various have been the plans devised for the investigation and solution of the liquor problem. The latest is one conceived by a committee of fifty gentlemen representing different communities and occupations under the Presidency of Seth Low of Columbia College. These gentlemen have been engaged in the study of the liquor problem for the last three months in the hope of securing facts relating to the medical, legislative, ethical, and economic aspects of the question to serve as a basis for intelligent public and private action. It is the design of this committee to discuss with absolute impartiality all the facts which it is able to collect and thus to secure for the evidence which it shall present a measure of confidence on the part of the community which is not accorded to partisan statements.

The method pursued by the committee is excellent, and is well calculated to bring about successful results. A slip containing a set of questions which are enumerated below was mailed, together with considerable explanatory matter, to thousands of men throughout the States of the Union who are above forty years of age, and who are engaged in mental work of a high class. The questions contained on the slip are: 1. Age? 2. Occupation? 3. Are you a total abstainer? 4. If so, have you always been so? 5. Do you drink spirits, wine, or beer occasionally as a social function, but not daily? 6. Do you drink spirits, wine, or beer every day as a matter of habit? If so, please state the kind and amount thus consumed. (If affirmative answers are given to either of the last two questions please state whether any particular form of alcoholic drink is in your case found to be specially desirable or undesirable. 7. Are you aware of any chronic disturbance of your health, and, if so, what is its nature? 8. Give any facts derived from your personal experience which will throw light on the problems under investigation.

The list of names to whom these circulars have been sent includes judges, lawyers, editors, scientific and medical men, bankers, financiers, managers of corporations, &c. The answered slips are returned to Dr. John S. Billings of the United States Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., who has been intrusted with the supervision of the compilation of the statistics. These reports, upon being answered, need not be signed, and, moreover, are nevertheless held in the strictest confidence.

It is obvious that if these slips are properly and truthfully answered they will prove of immense value, and the conclusions which would be drawn from the statistics would be of great benefit. Doubt may be expressed as to whether a man, though in his conscience he admits that drink is having an ill effect upon his health, will admit that fact in the report. He can easily persuade himself in answering the question in the report that the ill effect is imaginary, or at least temporary. The question of the effect of drink upon the health is one of the most important on the list, and were a goodly percentage of the men to answer the questions in this manner the statistics at this point would prove valueless. Again, the same thing applies to Question No. 5, regarding the consuming of liquor as a social function, and not as a habit. Here men will hesitate to confess that they are habitual drinkers, and consequently will answer the question in the affirmative, though they feel their dependence upon the daily glass. Again, a man may have a chronic disturbance and yet not be alive to that defect, though it could be detected by a physician.

It is quite evident from the method by which the committee has singled out the men who do mental work from those accustomed to manual labor that the conclusion drawn from these statistics will not apply to the laboring man. This will have to be settled by a new series of statistics, which, should the one now in compilation prove successful, will very likely be done. The sub-committee for the physiological and pathological aspects of the drink problem has deemed these questions as being especially important:

1. Is the regular consumption of a moderate quantity of whisky, wine, or beer conducive to the maintenance of health and working power in any class of men. If so, in what class, and what is the average quantity thus useful?

2. What is the quantity of whisky, wine, or beer which the average man in good health may consume daily without special risk of injuring his health? Does this vary in connection with variations of age, of climate, or of occupation, and what are those variations?

The returns are coming in very slowly. Dr. Billings writes that no information or data can be made public within six months. The more publicity given to the project the more difficult it becomes to obtain reliable data, he thinks. The following gentlemen serve as the Board of Officers: President—Seth Low; Vice President—Charles Dudley Warner; Secretary—Prof. Francis G. Peabody, D. D.; Treasurer—William E. Dodge. The Executive Board is composed of these officers and Dr. John S. Billings; President Charles W. Eliot, Col. Jacob L. Greene, and Gen. Francis A. Walker, LL. D. The investigations have been committed to the following sub-committeeees:

Committee on the Physiological and Pathological Aspect—Dr. J. S. Billings, Chairman; Prof. Dr. H. P. Bowditch, Gen. Francis A. Walker, Dr. William H. Welch, Prof. R. H. Chittenden, and Dr. G. Alder Blumer.

Committee on the Legislative Aspect—President Charles W. Eliot, LL. D., Chairman; President Seth Low, and James C. Carter.

Committee on the Ethical Aspect—Col. Jacob L. Greene, Chairman; the Rev. T. T. Munger, D. D.; the Right Rev. H. C. Potter, William E. Dodge, Prof. Felix Adler, President E. B. Andrews, LL. D.; the Rev. S. W. Dike, LL. D.; the Rev. Father A. P. Doyle, President D. C. Gilman, LL. D.; the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D.; Rabbi Gustav Gotthell; the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D.; the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D.; Prof. Francis Peabody, D. D.; Prof. W. M. Sloane, and Charles Dudley Warner.

Committee on the Relations of the Liquor Problem to Economic Conditions, Poverty, and Crime—Gen. Francis A. Walker, LL. D., Chairman; President E. B. Andrews, LL. D.; J. R. Brockway, the Rev. E. R. L. Gould, Prof. J. F. Jones, Carroll D. Wright, LL. D.; Prof. Henry W. Farnam, Secretary.

Committee on Finance—William Bayard Cutting, Chairman; Jacob H. Schiff, William E. Dodge, Prof. Henry Farnam, Col. Jacob L. Greene, and Robert C. Ogden.

AN UNCULTIVATED FIELD

Our Trade with Switzerland Is Sadly Neglected.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN

They Can Make Fortunes by Introducing American Products in the Little Mountain Republic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—At a time when the producers of the United States are seeking for outlets for their surplus products, it is interesting to learn from an observant and enthusiastic Consul abroad that there is opportunity in little Switzerland for the cultivation of a market for many American productions. Eugene Germain, Consul at Zurich, wrote on June 2 last a report which has just been printed by the State Department, directing attention to some of the inviting chances for the cultivation of American trade with Switzerland. He did not regard the fact that labor is cheaper in Switzerland than it is here or the other fact that prices are lower than in the United States, insuperable objections to increased commerce with the country. In order to put our products needed in Switzerland in their markets, we must establish direct communication and bring American products into immediate proximity. Goods, as may be imagined by our people, are not given away there; in fact, provisions and staple groceries are higher than with us. To illustrate the cost of living, the retail prices of a few staple products as they are sold in the City of Zurich are given below:

Articles.	Price.
Dried apples:	
Sour, per lb.	.10 16-25
Sweet, per lb.	.08 51-100
Butter:	
Fresh, per lb.	.32 3-5
Artificial, per lb.	.23 41-100
Crackers, per lb.	.14 80-100 to .17 7-25
Chocolate, per lb.	.22 41-100 to .52 3-5
Pepper, ground, per lb.	.39 23-25
Cinnamon, per lb.	.42 14-25
Oatmeal, per lb.	.07 9-20
White beans, per lb.	.03 19-100
Split peas, per lb.	.04 13-50
Honey, (comb), extracted, per lb.	.31 23-25
Coffee, per lb.	.26 6-10 to .42 17-25
Potatoes, per lb.	.01 3-10
Cheese, Emmenthal, per lb.	.17 3-25
Maize, cinquantin, per lb.	.02 19-50
Flour, white, per lb.	.03 14-25
Italian paste, per lb.	.03 3-10
Dried prunes, per lb.	.06 3-10
Eggs, per 100	$1.25
Dried pears, per lb.	.36 21-50
Poultry, each	.50 to 1.25
Ducks, each	.70 to 1.05
Lard, per lb.	.10 67-100
Bacon, per lb.	.25 27-50
Ham, per lb.	.20 79-100
Cooked, per lb.	.46 41-50
Beef, fresh, per lb.	.19 3-20
Veal, fresh, per lb.	.23 41-100
Mutton, fresh, per lb.	.21 7-25
Pork, fresh, per lb.	.19 3-20

Many articles of American production could, Mr. Germain thinks, be introduced advantageously into Switzerland; some are on sale, but the prices are so high that rich people only can purchase them. In one of the grocery shops he found a box of fancy California sun-dried apricots. Being a Californian, and identified with the California dried-fruit interest for twenty years past, he purchased a pound and was charged 2.30f. (48 cents) for them.

This is a figure at which no one, he said, but a wealthy man can indulge in this "luxury," whereas, if sold at, say, 20 cents per pound, the masses could be induced to eat dried apricots, and a market for our surplus in that article would be established.

He undertakes to demonstrate that apricots will pay our people if retailed at this figure, leaving dealers here a sufficient margin to induce them to push these goods.

If our fruit growers realize $1 per 100 pounds for their green fruit in an average of ten years it will not only pay, but give them an annual net return of $200 per acre.

Green apricots at $1 per 100 pounds will cost, including labor, boxing, or sacking, wear and tear on drying material, free on board cars, as follows:

Green apricots, &c.	$8.00
American middlemen's margin, say	2.00
Freight from California, common point to seaboard	1.20
Ocean freight to Antwerp	.25
Railroad freight from Antwerp to Switzerland	1.00
Customs duty (2.50f. per 220 pounds)	.22
Total cost delivered (very liberal estimate)	$12.67
Swiss dealers' margin of, say, 25 per cent	4.16
Grand total	$16.83

This would make dried apricots cost consumers 16¾ cents per pound, or about 84 centimes, Swiss money. Giving the Swiss dealers a still wider margin, and allowing them to retail the fruit at 20 cents per pound, the article would undoubtedly become popular, and go into general consumption. A little advertising, showing how wholesome dried fruits are, especially to the working population, whose principal diet consists of bread, cheese, wine, and coffee, could not fail to bring good results.

The same will apply to all our dried fruits, which, however, owing to high figures, are but little known in Switzerland. Apples, pears, apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, California French prunes, Sultana seedless raisins, dried grapes, raisins, &c., can easily be introduced.

Honey can be bought free on board in California on an average at from 5 to 6 cents per pound for extracted and 8 to 10 cents per pound for comb in one-pound frames. This product is usually a drug in Southern California, and can hardly be moved. Extracted honey retails in Switzerland at 30 cents per pound, and comb at 50 cents. Most of the extracted honey sold in Switzerland is granulated, and must be melted if wanted in liquid state. While honey is on the breakfast table of every hotel and restaurant and of those whose means permit them to purchase the article, the poor people, or even the middle classes, use it but sparingly, prices being too high, but if sold retail at, say, 15 cents for extracted and 25 cents for comb, great quantities would be consumed and replace butter to some extent. The freight on honey from the United States, by rail to seaboard, steamer to European ports, thence by rail to Switzerland, inclusive of customs duties, will not exceed 3 cents per pound. Give our American apiarist a living price of 7 cents a pound for extracted honey, and it would cost dealers in Switzerland 10 cents. If sold at 15 cents per pound to consumers, it will leave a margin of 50 per cent. to be divided among dealers. Honey can be placed there much cheaper if shipped by sailing vessel via Cape Horn; the freight rate and customs duties will then not exceed 2 cents per pound.

He adds that these arguments will apply not only to Switzerland, but the same results can be obtained all over Europe. The following articles are imported into Switzerland, all of which, to some extent, could be supplied by us, everything being equal: Horses, mules, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, live and dressed poultry, resin, borax, lumber and hard woods, abestos, hay, straw, leather, agricultural implements, lead, copper, silver, lard, dried and canned fish, corned beef, canned meats of all descriptions; canned fruits, jams, jellies, and vegetables; green and dried fruits, oranges and lemons; honey, comb and extracted; potatoes, fresh and dried vegetables, wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, dried beans and peas, flour, grits, malt, leaf tobacco, wine in barrels and bottled, brandies, raw silks, cotton, wool, ramie, hides, skins, beeswax; clover, grass, mustard and assorted garden seeds pampas plumes, marble, sugar, molasses and syrups, coffee, buggies and carriages, hardware, tools and machinery of all descriptions, drugs, patent medicines, quicksilver, cement, petroleum, &c.

We supply some of these already, but not in a direct way. They are imported by German, Belgian, Dutch, and English houses, who carry these goods in bonded warehouses in seaport towns, and, when sold, they are shipped through in bond, thus paying but one customs duty, and are entered as American importations. But before this is accomplished, these goods have passed through many channels, each of which has to have a profit. The prices of such articles are, by the time they reach the consumer, entirely too expensive, and sales naturally are limited.

Proper efforts in the right direction should bring us into direct contact with the Swiss dealers, and then we may anticipate good results. The Consul gives the answers to questions received in conversation with some of the largest dealers and importers about certain articles.

Tobacco of American production is handled more or less by all the cigar and smoking-tobacco factories of Switzerland. The Maryland, Kentucky, and Virginia article is well known; therefore, there is but little show for increased sales, as what is needed comes necessarily from the United States. But one firm—Vautier Frères, at Grandson—the most important house in that line, has direct communication with the United States. All the other firms buy of Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, or Amsterdam houses, thus paying a royalty, which we should eradicate.

There is but little call for agricultural implements, owing to small holdings and the necessity of giving every member of the large Swiss families employment. The sale of garden tools, grass mowers, fruit peelers, &c., could be increased.

Hardware of American manufacture can be found everywhere, but prices are held pretty stiff; hence sales are limited.

Housefurnishing goods are very high and of old styles. The Counsel thinks that by proper efforts our large furniture factories, which turn out such excellent modern goods, could find a good market in this country.

If canned fruits and vegetables were sold direct instead of through foreign importers, sales could be increased.

Wines and brandies can be sold, and at prices now ruling in California he is convinced we could compete with other nations. The Swiss people drink more wine, population considered, than any other European nation. The tariff war with France killed the wine trade of the latter country, which formerly supplied this republic with most of the wines consumed, and Italy, Germany, Spain, and Hungary at present supply their wants. The importation into Switzerland of wines was, in 1892: In barrels, 30,435,475 gallons; in bottles, 439 tons, of which only 1,611 gallons were received from the United States. This is an opportune time for our California wine men to strike for this trade. Our wines are not well known in Switzerland. A few shipments have been made, it is true, but the product was not put into the hands of the right parties. If we want our goods put prominently before the public and establish a permanent trade, we must do as other nations have done for years—that is, merchants or growers must send their sons, nephews, or cousins to the market intended to be canvassed, establish them, give them a good stock of goods, let them go before the respective mercantile communities in which they are established, and work up a trade by incessant work, which is not obtainable in any other manner.

Consignments of goods sent out to disinterested parties will not bring the desirable results. See what English, German, Italian, French, and Swiss houses have accomplished by establishing branch houses in the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, East and West Indies, China, Japan, Australia, &c. We have plenty of young men who, if opportunity is offered them, will develop business tact and ability, and who otherwise will remain dormant at home. Give our growing young generation an opportunity, and they will no doubt be a credit to their country. This, of course, applies not only to the wine industry, but to our entire American production.

The manager of the United Swiss Breweries, at Winterthur, St. Gall, and Geneva, says: "We never have seen a sample of American hops, but if an opportunity were offered us we would give them a fair trial and inform you of results. If the article answers our purpose, we, as well all brewers in this country, would become heavy buyers."

The Consul encourages the cultivation of trade in cottonseed oil, metals, and wool. Of cotton he says that a great deal of this American product reaches Switzerland, but only a part of it comes direct; great quantities also are supplied by English importers. Immense quantities of cotton goods are manufactured there. It would be well to establish direct relations, as the great competing countries of East Indies and Africa have done.

The Consul directs attention to the fact that a Federal exposition will be opened at Geneva, beginning May 1, 1896, and suggests that Americans will then have a chance to display their products. The time is short in which to exhibit them, with calculations of the prices at which they could be sold in Switzerland, but the opportunity for some extension of business is apparent.

RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS AT WEST POINT

Many Cadets Are Reduced in Standing—Academy Gossip.

WEST POINT, Jan. 13.—The semi-annual examinations generally reflect the order in which cadets will be graduated in June. Since the last annual examination two new men, who formerly belonged to the class of '94, have taken their places on the list, and now bid fair to be graduated with the highest honors. Cadets Conrad and Averill have devoted the past year to specially preparing for a brilliant ending of their course at the Military Academy, and how well they have succeeded may be judged from the high percentage made by them at the last examinations. Cadets Schulz and Burgess, who were first and second at the last annual examinations, have still a fighting chance to hold their own at the examinations in June, as it is then that the general-merit roll of the graduating class is fixed, and the Academic Board recommends each man for the particular branch of the service for which he is most fitted. The first five are always recommended for promotion in the engineers' or ordnance divisions, which are the most important and most desirable branches.

The distinguished cadets in the class of '95 reported last June were Cadets Edward H. Schulz, Harry Burgess, Jens Bugge, Jr., Thales L. Ames, and Jens Bugge, Jr. The advent of Cadets Conrad and Averill will undoubtedly change the complexion of this list next June.

The second-class men who distinguished themselves at the last examination are Cadets Tschappat, Hoffman, E. R. Stuart, Gulgn

WILL COST JUNIORS LESS

The Yale Promenade Will Not Be as Expensive as Usual.

NEW LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION RULES

Examinations to Junior Class Will Be Held in Sixteen Cities—Arrangements for the Class Germans.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13.—The most important event, socially, for Yale University during the Winter season is the junior promenade, which takes place in the Second Regiment Armory Wednesday night, Jan. 23. Many society people from different sections of the United States have arranged to attend this affair, and the indications point to a very successful promenade. The arrangements for it are almost completed.

The decorations of the armory will be on an elaborate scale. Almost the entire ceiling will be covered with blue. The side walls will be decorated with pink. The front of the boxes and the galleries will be faced with white, and there will be white canopies above the boxes. Instead of having the tie-rods wound with smilax as heretofore, blue will be used to make the room appear higher. The floral decorations will consist principally of smilax and laurel roping for the gallery posts and rails, and palms and palmetto leaves for the sides of the hall and gallery front.

The great hue and cry in the past about the junior promenade being altogether too expensive has at last had its effect, and the Junior Promenade Committee has set an example which, if generally observed, will reduce the personal expenses of the men attending the promenade to a minimum. The committee, in the first place, has adopted the rule of no flowers for their partners. This will apply to their own conduct during promenade week.

At a meeting of the Junior Promenade Committee Thursday evening to devise plans by which the expenses of promenade week might be diminished, it was decided to reduce the price of boxes from $20 to $15. The members of the committee further announced that they would not send flowers to their partners for the promenade and the junior german, hoping that thereby they may discourage the tendency toward extravagance during the promenade week. The committee makes a special announcement about this matter, and the university at large and the friends of Yale are very much pleased with the manner in which the committee has met this problem that has bothered committees more than a little in the past. The funds of the management are to be kept down to the limit of the necessary expenses. The students' dance order for the promenade, which is to be out next week, are card cases, covered with white kid, and stamped in gold, with a design consisting of the seal of the university, a wooden spoon and the class numerals, the same as that used on the invitations.

The cards for the ladies are covered with light-blue, watered silk, and stamped with the same design. The covers are lined with white satin.

The Yale News, in commenting on the effort of the committee to reduce the expenses of promenade week, has this to say:

"The action of the committee ought to disarm the criticism frequently seen of the alleged extravagance on this occasion. One of the largest items of expense is the bill for flowers, and if the rest of the university will follow the example of the committee in putting an end to the utterly unnecessary and extravagant custom of sending flowers to their partners, the cost of attending the promenade and germans will be materially lessened. The reduction in the price of boxes, while small, is still a step in the right direction, and we sincerely hope that the example set by the '96 committee will be followed by future classes."

The arrangements for the class germans are substantially as follows: The senior german on Monday evening, Jan. 21, in Alumni Hall, will be led by F. F. Harrison, '95. About fifty couples will participate.

The sophomore german will be held Jan. 21, at Warner Hall. It will take place immediately after the concert by the Glee and Banjo Clubs and will be led by C. E. Heffelfinger, '97.

Mrs. Godfrey Dunscombe will give the tea for the sophomore class at her home, 324 Prospect Street, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 21, from 4 to 6 o'clock. All those who expect to attend the German are invited to the tea.

The junior german will be held in Alumni Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 22. It will be led by Anson P. Stokes, Jr., '96. The patronesses will be Mrs. William Farnam and Mrs. Dunscombe of this city, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes of New-York City. The committee has succeeded this year in reducing the expenses considerably at the special request of the Faculty.

Next in importance to the announcement of the extension of the course in the Yale law school from two to three years, is that on June 27, 1895, examinations for admission to the junior class of the law school will be made in sixteen cities throughout the United States. This is a step never before attempted by the law school. The cities in which these examinations will be held are as follows: Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Milwaukee, New-York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Oregon, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Tacoma and Washington, D. C.

The Glee and Banjo Club management has decided to auction off the choice of seats for the twenty-ninth annual Winter concert of the clubs on Monday evening, Jan. 21. The sale will take place in the Hyperion Theatre on Thursday, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M. Each choice will be limited to one box, or ten seats. The price of seats will be the same as usual with the additional bonus paid for the entrance. The clubs had a very successful trip in the West and South during the Christmas vacation.

HAPPENINGS AT OLD NASSAU.

Successful Holiday Trip of the Musical Organizations.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs returned with the opening of the university, after a Western trip of over 4,500 miles. The trip extended as far West as Denver, Col. Manager McCormick reports the most successful trip yet taken.

As a supplement to the accounts already published concerning the Peary relief expedition, Prof. William Libbey, Jr., of the geographical department, who accompanied that expedition, has given out the following account for publication, which is taken from his personal observations.

The catalogue of the Theological Seminary has just been issued. It shows a total enrollment of 263 students, an increase of 31 over last year, and the largest number yet reached by any theological seminary of the country. These students are distributed as follows: Graduates, 20; seniors, 78; middlers, 83; juniors, 78; specials, 8. Seven other seminaries, 76 colleges, 28 States, and 9 foreign countries are represented. Princeton College heads the list, with 60, and Lehigh comes next, with 17. Of the States, Pennsylvania sends 64, New-Jersey 26, New-York 24, Kansas 13, and Iowa 13. Ireland has 15 representatives and Canada 11.

The special lectures announced for the seminary year are the Stone course, already delivered by Dean Murray of the college, and the students' lectures on missions, which will be delivered this year by the Rev. Chalmers Martin, formerly missionary to Siam, and now instuctor in the Old Testament department of the seminary. The subject of this course of lectures will be "Apostolic and Modern Missions." The catalogue announces that the diplomas of the graduating class will be conferred on May 7, when an address will be delivered by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New-York City. The frontispiece of the catalogue is an engraving of Alexander Hall.

The following from the sophomore class have been chosen to compete for the Francis Biddle Essay Prize: P. R. Colwell, R. Comin, C. J. Duniap, W. F. Evans, W. M. Gamble, J. P. Hall, A. M. Hopper, F. N. Jessup, W. P. Jessup, R. O. Kirkwood, A. W. Leonard, and H. F. Stockwell.

The sophomore class has made the following selections: Washington's Birthday Orator—John G. Jayne of Pennsylvania; Class of '76 Prize debater—Robert Fulton Sterling of Pennsylvania; Bric-a-Brac Committee—Edward Shortz, Jr.; Seward Erdman, Ralph Derr, Walter S. Harris, and Albert S. Tyler.

Charles Scribner of New-York has added to Princeton's collection of rare books a thin octavo of thirty-six pages, bound in red morocco, with gilt tooling, whose title reads: "A Catalogue of Books of the College of New-Jersey, Jan. 29, 1760." Published by order of the Trustees." This catalogue was printed by James Parker, a well-known printer in colonial days, at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1760, and thus is one of the oldest library catalogues, if not the oldest, in the country. The preface, written probably by President Davies of Princeton, implies that the catalogue was published not to show what books were on the shelves of Old North, but rather to "convince the Friends of Learning and of Nassau Hall how poor it still is in this important article." The number of volumes recorded is 1,281, of which 231 were folios. These books were almost all the gifts of "public-spirited gentlemen on both sides the Atlantic."

A meeting of the Civil Service Reform Club was held in the old chapel Wednesday afternoon. Steps were taken leading to permanent organization, and a committee appointed to draw up a constitution. It is expected that the club will invite the officers of the National League to deliver addresses in Princeton in the near future.

The contemplated improvements in the Old Chapel have been completed. The walls have been replastered and paled, and the old stage at the front of the building has been removed and a speaker's platform built in its place. The improvements in the Museum in Old North are being pushed to completion. The walls are being repaired as in the Old Chapel, and skylights are being put in.

The Faculty has issued the schedule for the regular mid-year examinations, beginning Jan. 24, and lasting until Feb. 6.

In the sophomore prize debate, in Whig Hall, Wednesday night, T. S. Evans of Pennsylvania received first prize, and J. H. Keener of Pennsylvania and C. K. Roys of New-York received first and second honorable mention, respectively.

The first lecture of the Clio Hall series was delivered Monday night in Alexander Hall by the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, D. D., Dean of Rochester Cathedral, England. The subject of the lecture was "My Famous Friends."

The Kneisel Quartet gave its third concert of the season Monday at 3:30 P. M., in the Old Chapel.

The junior promenade has finally been arranged for Feb. 15. The following ladies will act as patronesses: From New-York—Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. H. Tracy Hall, Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mrs. Robert Forsyth Little, Mrs. Albert G. Milbank, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne; from Philadelphia—Mrs. Alexander W. Biddle, Mrs. J. Gordon Cassatt, Mrs. William Ellis Scull, Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles, Mrs. George Harrison Fisher, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. S. Wier Mitchell, Mrs. Arthur W. Meigs, Mrs. George B. Roberts; from Trenton—Mrs. Lewis Perrine, Jr.; from Princeton—Mrs. H. B. Fine, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, and Mrs. J. G. Hibben.

At a meeting of the Modern Language Club Wednesday night, Prof. Humphreys spoke on the "History of the German Language." To fill vacancies, P. H. Churchman, '96, was elected Secretary of the club and E. Gray, '96, Treasurer.

AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Forty Students Dropped for Failing in Their Examinations.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—As a result of the last term examinations about forty men have been dropped for deficiency in their work. This is about the usual number. The Faculty has been considering recently a change in the present system of examinations. It was formerly the custom to have final examinations at the end of each term, and a week was set apart for this purpose, during which there were no lectures or recitations. Last year the Faculty decided to abolish examination week, and it was provided that lectures should continue up to the end of the term and that no examination should cover more than the regular lecture hour.

The effect of this requirement was to increase the number of examinations, as each instructor gave several short examinations instead of the one that had formerly been given. Thus the student's work at the end of a term is doubled, as he has both examinations and lectures, and the strain has been found too great. It is probable that before the end of this term another change will be made. One plan which has found much favor among both the instructors and the more earnest class of students is to do away with the present system of percentages by substituting a system of grades, thereby removing the necessity of examinations.

During the holiday recess the musical clubs took a trip which included concerts in Scranton, Penn.; Washington, Williamsport, Penn.; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Ohio; Erie, Penn.; Buffalo, and Rochester. This is the first trip that the clubs have ever taken during the Christmas recess, and it proved very successful. Last Friday the clubs gave a concert in Elmira. They will also give a concert in Ithaca during the week of the junior promenade.

A gymnastic team has been organized, consisting of about thirty members, to represent Cornell in indoor athletic meets. G. Gundaker, '96, has been elected Captain. Mr. Lannigan, the gymnasium instructor, will have charge of the team.

The Masque, Cornell's dramatic society, has selected as the play which it is to give during junior promenade week a three-act farce-comedy called "Nita's First." The Masque has also decided to present some time during next commencement week T. H. Sayre's "A Lively Girl."

Military drill is required of all under class men here in the Fall and Spring terms, but during the Winter term the work is continued by volunteer companies composed of men who wish to attain greater proficiency than would otherwise be possible. This year Lieut. Bell, the commandant, has decided to form two companies of volunteers, one of which will consist entirely of non-commissioned officers, besides a third company composed of those who have drill work to make up. These volunteer companies will receive practice in bayonet and sabre fencing similar to that given at West Point, and the officers will be drilled in handling the sword.

Other members of the battalion who are not taking the regular work in drill this term will have an opportunity for rifle practice, as a range has been fitted up in the gymnasium. The military department is soon to receive from the Government two new field pieces, which are to replace two out-of-date nine-pounders which are now here. The new guns will be the regular field pieces of the army to-day, with an elevation of 20 degrees and an extreme range of 6,479 yards. The guns will weigh 3,793 pounds, and will cost the Government, with their equipments, over $5,000.

The two Curtis Debating Clubs have elected the following officers for the term: Sophomores: President—H. B. Moore; Vice President—E. Esmond; Secretary—C. W. D. Parsons; Treasurer—P. S. Livermore; Juniors; President—W. H. Glasson; Vice President—G. W. Herrick; Secretary—C. A. Backus; Treasurer—W. J. Curtiss.

Cornell has one of the largest Christian Associations of any university in the country. The association has a handsome and well-equipped building, and forms an important factor in the social life of the students. Each year the association offers a number of courses of Bible study related or supplementary to the courses offered by the university. The courses offered this year are as follows: (1) A general Old Testament course, aiming at a systematic, comprehensive, and fundamental knowledge of the institutions, history, biography, and geography of the Old Testament, preliminary to future study, by Prof. Jacoby; (2) A course in the life of Christ, according to the Gospel of John, by Mrs. Hooker, Principal of Sage College; (3) The theology of Paul as developed in his epistles, with special reference to Christology, by Rev. C. M. Tyler, Professor of the History and Philosophy of Religion; (4) The Bible as literature, with special reference to Hebrew poetry, by Prof. O. F. Emerson.

An eminent European scholar, Prof. Ritter of Germany, who spent several months in this country, first at the Columbian Exposition and later in studying American technical schools, has come to the conclusion that the Americans have outdone Europeans in the field of technological education, at least as regards its practical bearing. The technical branches are believed by Prof. Ritter to be less complete and solid on the theretical side in the United States and Germany, but he sets opposite this the "truly grand achievements in engineering and machine construction in the United States. The Americans have not only mastered the technical sciences, mathematics, and jurisprudence, but have given form to distinct faculties of the science of engineering. So far as regards instruction in mechanical engineering, Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., stands at the head of American institutes."

NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

Graduate Department Is Flourishing as Never Before in Its History.

The graduate department of the university is flourishing this year in spite of the poor accommodations for conducting class work. Most of the work of the graduate seminary is being done in temporary quarters in the new building. Some of the classes, through the courtesy of Dr. Alexander, have secured quarters in the rooms adjoining University Place Church, and still other classes meet at University Heights. It is interesting to note that one-quarter of those enrolled are women, as compared with one-eighth last year.

Much annoyance was caused on University Heights last Wednesday by a failure in the water supply, due to a clogging up of one of the main pipes. The pressure was so diminished that enough water could not be obtained for the boilers, and consequently no heat could be secured for the recitation rooms.

Henry Salant of the class of '95 has won the first prize of $100 offered by the American Peace Society for the best essay on the "Economic Waste of War." This competition was open to students of all American colleges, and students from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Johns Hopkins were numbered among the competitors. Salant is a member of the Eucleean Literary Society of the academic department. The second prize was awarded to B. F. Arnold of Iowa College, Grennell, Iowa. Salant's essay will appear in the February number of The Advocate of Peace.

The Glee Club has been undergoing during the past three weeks a thorough reorganization, and will in the future consist of twelve undergraduates and four graduates. The latter will especially take part in the quartets. Orrin S. Wightman, '95, is now in charge, and holds rehearsals four times a week. The Mandolin and Banjo Club will probably assist the Glee Club at the concerts which the business manager, Instructor G. C. Mason, is arranging.

After almost completing the work dependent upon his position, Charles G. Wheeler, '96, has been compelled by overwork to resign his post as editor in chief of the '96 Violet, the college annual. Chester F. S. Whitney succeeds him.

The Monday lecture for January was given by Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, member of the State Board of Regents and Professor of the University Medical College. It was a graphic account of the work of the great French scientist, Pasteur.

The School of Engineering has received gift of twelve pieces of apparatus, all new, vauled at from $700 to $800.

The university Faculty and students express very decided opinions that, if any college is to receive a library from the Tilden Fund, the New-York University, which Mr. Tilden attended as a student, and of whose Council he was a member at the time of his death, should receive very liberal treatment. The library at University Heights can be made to supply all North New-York, which has a population of 100,000, without any public library whatever.

The University Item has changed from a bi-monthly to a weekly newspaper, and is more popular than any other university publication that has ever been published.

The Associated Alumni of the Schools of Arts and Science will hold their annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick, Thursday evening, Jan. 17.

Beginning with September, 1895, the University Medical College will be the only recognized medical institution in New-York not having a four-year course of study.

Dr. Israel C. Pierson, '65; Freeman Woodbridge, '89, and Julius A. Becker, '95, represented the university chapter at the convention of Zeta Psi, at Toronto, Canada. It was at the university that the Zeta Psi Fraternity started.

THE HARVARD RIFLES AT DRILL

Students Are Becoming Proficient in the Manual of Arms.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Harvard Rifles have received their muskets, and are put through the manual by Lieut. Robinson three times a week. As soon as the snow is cleared away outdoor drill will be undertaken, as the space for drilling indoors is not large enough for a great many of the movements. Some of the men have become very proficient in the execution of the manual.

At the last meeting of the '96 Signet, the following men were elected to constitute the last seven: C. H. Peirce, H. A. Curtis, R. G. Morse, G. L. Paine, J. C. Hunt, S. V. Mann, and E. H. Clark.

The sixth ten of the Institute of 1770 has been chosen, as follows: N. E. Dexter, W. Whitman, J. I. Hewes, I. T. Burden, D. Cheever, S. Hollister, F. M. Weld, F. G. Goodridge, F. White, A. Anderson. The following honorary members were elected: A. G. Thatcher, S. W. Sleeper, J. M. Little, H. W. Miller, I. Field, and W. B. Greenough, '96.

President Eliot sailed for Egypt with his wife last Saturday. He will remain away three months. During his absence Prof. Dunbar, Dean of the Faculty, will perform the duties of the President.

Senator George F. Hoar has been invited to address a meeting at Sander's Theatre shortly after the midyear examinations, under the auspices of the Harvard Republican Club. President Eliot gave his consent to the arrangement before leaving.

The election of officers of the Mandolin Club resulted as follows: President—H. R. Stairs, '96; Secretary and Treasurer—W. McKittrick, '96; Leader—R. G. Morse, '96.

The Harvard Glee Club has elected the following officers: President—H. W. Howe, '97; Vice President—C. Thomas, '96; Secretary—H. C. Taylor, '97; Treasurer—P. A. Carpenter, '97; Leader—F. B. Whittemore, '96; Librarian—N. C. Metcalf, '96.

The debate between the Harvard Union and the Trinity Club of Boston will take place Jan. 14 at the rooms of the latter club. The question will be: "Resolved, That the Army of the United States should be increased." Harvard has the negative, and her speakers will be C. A. Dunlway, Gr.; F. H. Smith, '96, and J. P. Gately, Sp. The speakers for the Trinity Club will be W. Perkins, H. Quincy, and R. C. Surbridge. Mayor Bancroft of Cambridge has been asked to preside.

Samuel Hoar, having been elected a Fellow of the Corporation, has resigned as a member of the Board of Overseers.

NEWS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Plans for the Production of a Comic Opera After Lent.

It is probable that "The Buccaneers," the new comic opera which the dramatic club intends to produce during the week following Lent, will be one of the best ever given by the organization. Guy Wittemore Carryl, the author, has just completed it, and rehearsals for the assignments of parts are now in progress. Although nothing definite can yet be said about the students who will impersonate the principal characters, still an earnestness upon the part of the candidates and the wisdom thus far displayed by the management predict excellent results. Kenneth Murchison, post graduate, has charge of the arrangement of the music.

"The Past and Present Diplomatic Relations of the United States with China, Japan, and Corea" has been chosen by the School of Political Science as the subject of competition of the James Gordon Bennett Prize.

The Graduate Club has finally established itself among the organizations of the college, and, by the plan which it recently adopted, that of permitting any member of the university to join who holds a degree, it has largely increased its roster of members. On Jan. 17 the club will hold its regular monthly meeting, at which Prof. Franklin H. Giddings will speak on "The Study of Sociology in New-York City." President Seth Low will make an introductory speech.

The National Society of Sons of the American Revolution repeats the offer which it has made to many of the Eastern colleges—that of a prize for the best essay on the subject, "The Principles Fought for in the War of the Revolution." The result of the competition will be announced at commencement. The board of judges will be composed of the professors connected with the department of history.

Dr. J. S. C. Wells, Instructor in Qualitative Analysis in the School of Mines, has again assumed his duties after an absence in California of several months. During his absence his place was filled by Dr. Alexander R. Cushman.

Prof. Rhys Davids will begin his course of lectures on Buddhism to-morrow evening at the Carnegie Music Hall. His subject will be "A Sketch of the Evolution of Religious Thought in India with Special Reference to Buddhism."

NEW-YORK CITY COLLEGE.

The Trustees, Faculty, and students of the college think the chances for a new site and college are most excellent, better even than they were last year, and all are cooperating to attain the desired end. Answers to many of the letters which the alumni sent out to the members of the State Senate have been received, and from their tone it would seem that many were favorably inclined to support the bill. Among the points emphasized in the letter were these: That the college is a creation of popular vote, and is part of the system of the City of New-York, and that the building was originally designed for 500, while the number now attending college is 1,200.

Review examinations begin to-day, and continue for two weeks. During this period no chapel exercises will be held.

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS

New Tournaments Added to the Long List of Prize Contests.

CHANGES IN THE STANDING OF CLUBS

Oxford Still Holds the Lead in the Brooklyn Interclub Games—The Bank Clerks Now Rolling Very Close Contests.

The last week has been a very busy one among the bowlers in the many tournaments in this city and in Brooklyn. A few more tournaments have been added to the already long list, and there will be no letup until the warm weather sets in.

The Oxford Club still retains the lead in the Interclub League, with the Hanover a close second. The Union League Club has dropped from third to fifth place. Lincoln, Columbia, Aurora Grata, Midwood, and Knickerbocker are still in the same positions, but with a little up-hill work will be up with the leaders, as there is only a small margin between them.

The Bank Clerks' League games are very interesting, as the clubs are so close together that they all have a chance for a prize. The Bank for Savings is in the lead, with the rest well up. The champion Citizens' has done the best work of the week, going from tenth to fifth place.

Parke, Davis & Co., by winning two games in the Drug Trade Association League on Saturday, took the lead from Dodge & Olcott, and are now leading by three games more won. The non-appearance of R. W. Robinson & Son lost the team three games, but still it is a very even race.

There has been some changes in the Harlem Republican Club League during the last week. New-York No. 2, by scoring two victories on Thursday night, moved up to third place. It is now on even terms with Team No. 1, which dropped from second place.

No changes of any account occurred in the American national tournament. The Fidella and Fedora have finished their series. Following are the records of all the leading tournaments up to date:

WHEELMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.	Per-centage.
Union County	18	6	873	.750
Atalanta	15	7	960	.682
Brooklyn	10	8	847	.607
Kings County	15	11	902	.577
Montauk	11	9	867	.550
Manhattan	11	9	847	.550
Liberty	7	9	812	.438
Bushwick	8	12	820	.400
Tourist	7	15	844	.315
Castle Point	7	17	827	.292
Columbia	7	19	833	.269

INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Oxford	15	8	903	Lincoln	9	9	866
Hanover	13	5	876	Columbia	7	11	857
Montauk	11	7	926	Aurora Grata	6	12	888
Carleton	10	8	906	Midwood	5	13	849
Union League	10	8	887	Knickerbocker	4	14	828

TEAM RECORDS OF NINTH ROUND.

Clubs.	First. Game.	Second. Game.	Total Pins.	Average.
Aurora Grata	888	775	1,663	831
Carleton	797	827	1,624	812
Union League	804	741	1,545	772
Hanover	860	780	1,651	825
Lincoln	800	827	1,627	831
Columbia	813	772	1,585	792
Midwood	767	758	1,525	762
Oxford	807	791	1,598	799
Knickerbocker	742	792	1,534	767
Montauk	783	791	1,574	787

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Bank for Savings	7	1	850
National Park Bank	6	2	835
Bank of Manhattan	6	2	783
American Exchange Bank	5	3	794
Citizens' Savings Bank	5	3	793
Bank of America	5	3	776
Union Square Bank	4	4	875
Chase National Bank	4	4	812
Mount Morris Bank	4	4	809
Mechanics' Bank	4	4	778
Western National Bank	3	5	735
First National Bank	3	5	729
Fourth National Bank	2	6	723
Merchants' Bank	2	6	667
Bank of the Republic	0	8	734

DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Parke, Davis & Co.	11	3	765
Dodge & Olcott	8	3	820
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	8	3	719
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	7	4	780
Merck & Co.	7	4	761
Lanman & Kemp	7	4	724
India Rubber Comb Company	7	7	843
Colgate & Co.	6	8	741
Seabury & Johnson	5	6	694
Powers & Weightman	3	8	667
R. W. Robinson & Sons	3	11	724
C. G. Bacon & Co.	0	11	636

HARLEM REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Lotus	4	0	924	Grip	2	2	835
Clique	2	0	821	Bachelor	2	2	824
New-York II.	2	0	921	Phoenix I.	1	1	814
New-York I.	3	1	906	Lincoln I.	1	2	783
Winsor II.	4	2	876	Harlem	2	4	844
Puritan	3	2	866	Phoenix II.	1	5	830
Winsor I.	2	2	916	Lincoln II.	1	5	809
Standard	2	2	891				

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Rosedale	15	13	898	Spartan	8	10	938
Oriental	14	4	900	Golden Rod	8	10	900
Fidelia	15	5	868	Fifth Ward	8	10	878
Monarch	12	4	858	Cyclone	8	10	853
Orchard	13	7	914	Empire	7	9	868
Progress	11	7	901	Glendale	5	11	837
Apollo	11	7	912	Civil Service	4	12	846
Columbia	11	7	887	Owl	4	14	796
Albion	10	8	956	Spheroid	3	15	853
Gotham	9	7	895	Fedora	2	18	813
Arlington	9	9	894				

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Fearless	9	1	891	Monroe	6	8	889
Salamander	9	3	859	Harmony	3	7	819
Echo	8	2	841	Clover	4	8	831
Adelphi	8	4	878	South Paw	4	8	820
Pin Knight	8	4	878	Pelham	3	7	844
Ivanhoe	8	4	851	Herkimer	3	9	883
Oscelo	8	4	851	Evergreen	3	9	817
Prospect	7	5	918	Clermont	3	9	809
Reinecke	7	5	860	Flatbush	2	8	798
Waverly	6	4	872				

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Oriental	8	2	905	Liberty	4	4	821
Cyclone	6	2	845	West Harlem	3	5	868
Trojan	5	3	860	Consolidated	3	5	796
Washington	5	3	800	Cable	2	6	887
Empire	4	4	860	Reform	2	6	900
Joker	4	4	851	Lynwood	1	7	807

GONDRONS TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Ansonia	14	2	934	Mercury	6	8	937
Salamander	13	3	933	Central	5	11	893
Prospect	13	3	920	Madison	4	12	844
Aurora	12	4	873	Brunswick	4	12	824
Fearless	8	8	898	Speedaway	5	9	832
Mikado	8	6	871	Melrose	4	10	914
Qui Vive	8	6	936	Rambler	2	12	803
Reinecke	7	9	850				

EASTERN DISTRICT TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Linden Grove	6	0	938	Mystic	4	4	832
Apollo	6	0	888	Equal	3	3	890
Monarch	4	2	946	Atlas	2	4	820
Unknown	5	3	887	Belvidere	2	4	753
O. & W.	5	3	849	Idlewild	2	6	846
Star	4	4	939	Woodbine	1	7	876
Evergreen	4	4	896	Mutual	1	7	803
Bushwick	4	4	842				

UNCLE SAM TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Orchards	2	0	873	Krakehila	1	1	798
Manhattan	2	0	846	Cyclone	1	1	786
Gotham	2	0	810	Oriental II.	1	1	762
Rosedale	1	1	948	Bleecker	0	2	797
Empire	1	1	868	Jumbo	0	2	765
Spartan	1	1	854	Aurania	0	2	737

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Roseville A.A.	12	4	882	Elizabeth A.C.	8	8	889
North End	12	4	915	New-York A.C.	7	9	956
Jersey C. A.C.	9	7	866	Orange A.C.	4	10	884
Columbia	8	8	943	Montclair	2	10	845

PETERDORFS HOUSE TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Score.
Amity	2	0	810	One Hundred and Sixteenth St. Doctors.	0	1	644
Social	1	0	660	Columbus	0	8	630
Paradise	1	0	777	Tuscarora			
Henriette	1	0	642				

PROSPECT LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Austin Nichols & Co.	9	1	854	Salamander	4	4	810
Vigilant	6	2	828	Atlanta	3	8	792
Winsor	6	2	901	Aurora	3	6	770
United Light	5	3	770	Atlantic	1	6	771
Thistle	6	4	878	Jerome	1	7	753
Regent	3	3	831				

ARLINGTON LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Golden Rod	6	0	996	Harmonie	4	4	926
Kitty	6	4	899	Aurani	2	3	878
Shamrock	4	4	948	Unity	0	8	879
Fedora	4	4	930				

MORRIS AND ESSEX LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Riverside	14	0	890	Montclair	7	5	901
Roseville A.A.	7	7	832	Chatham	7	9	887
N. Republican	7	9	833	South Orange	7	9	885
Orange A.C.	7	9	849	O. Y. M. C. A.	5	11	827

AMERICAN AMATEUR UNION.

SECTION A.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Phoenix	5	1	1,798	New-York	3	2	1,736
Ivanhoe	2	0	1,653	Palisade	0	6	1,634

NEW-YORK, SECTION B.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Bloomingdale	3	0	1,695	Standard	0	2	1,490
Grip	1	2	1,601				

AMATEUR BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
N. J. A.C.	6	1	1,778	Columbia	2	3	1,653
Elizabeth A.C.	4	2	1,664	Roselle	2	4	1,683
Oriental F.C.	3	3	1,685	Park	1	5	1,158
New'k B. B.C.	3	3	1,621				

BROOKLYN SECTION.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Waverly	5	2	1,650	South Paw	5	4	1,557
Salamander	5	2	1,637	Osceola	3	3	1,683
Echo	5	2	1,583	Pin Knight	2	7	1,556
Adelphin	4	3	1,651	Evergreen	1	7	1,491

FLATBUSH LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Score.
Qui Vive	12	0	942	Flatbush II.	4	6	819
Apollo	10	2	906	Star	4	6	854
Winter Eve.	8	4	843	Orion II.	4	6	753
Orion	6	3	829	Ideal	3	7	827
Belmont	5	3	813	Hippecaunte	3

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Higher Prices in Stocks in Spite of Continued Dullness.

ACTIVE TRADING IN THE INDUSTRIALS

Covering Short Contracts Results in Better Prices for the Railway List —The Currency Situation and Gold Exports.

The dullness which has been the feature of the stock market for so long a time continued throughout last week. There were occasional spurts of activity in some of the industrial specialties, but on the whole, speculation was flat and uninteresting. London was apparently disposed to buy early in the week, but it was surmised that most of the orders from that centre were to cover short contracts. The principal buying by local operators was also covering, and, as a result of it, prices at the end of the week were generally higher than on the previous Saturday.

The failure of Congress to take action on the Currency bill was regarded by many as ending the possibility of legislation on this subject at the present session, although some people still adhere to the hope that something may yet be accomplished. The stock market showed strength on the announcement of the adverse vote in the House, but why it should have done so was beyond the comprehension of competent observers. The general trade conditions are not unpromising, statistics of the iron industry being quite satisfactory. Railway returns, however, reflect the prevailing depression, as well as the short crop of 1894. The Financial Chronicle estimates that the railways of the United States earned $130,000,000 less in 1894 than in 1893.

The incidents of the week included a shipment of about $2,750,000 of gold, somewhat less than had been anticipated; the declaration of the usual dividends by the Directors of the Central Railway of New-Jersey, Chicago Gas, and the Delaware and Hudson Companies, and a decision in favor of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway in the litigation involving $8,000,000 in bonds against ex-Judge Burke. The Government crop report was issued on Thursday, and, while it increases the wheat crop somewhat, for all practical purposes it confirms the estimates of recent months.

Speculation was largely confined to the industrial group. Sugar moved between 87 and 91 and closed slightly below the best figure. There was no news concerning the property, although the annual meeting was held during the week. A statement of the business of the company was not given out, but one was promised in the near future. Chicago Gas was especially strong in the early part of the week, selling up about 5 points, to 78¼, but subsequently reacting to 75⅝. The advance was based on promised changes in the management at the annual election in the present week. There was fair trading in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, the stock being strong all week, although its advance was small. The Hartshorne-Waterbury committee has received promise of liberal support, and it seems as if the long-hoped-for change of management would be accomplished at the coming annual meeting, if it is not brought about before then.

The Grangers were somewhat irregular, although they closed higher than in the previous week. The St. Paul return of earnings for the first week in January was not encouraging and led to some selling of the Granger group. The coal stocks were notably strong. Delaware and Hudson gained 6 points and Jersey Central scored an advance of 7¼ points. An idea prevails that the coal situation is to be fixed up and the price of anthracite advanced. Reading was dull and without feature. The annual figures of the operations of the company were published on Saturday, and they confirm the unfortunate condition of the property. In the general list, Hocking Valley preferred advanced 5 points on the decision already referred to. Missouri Pacific was heavy at one time on the liquidation of a small block of stock, but it recovered a part of its decline.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Jan. 13, 1894.
Adams Express	141	141	..
Alton & Terre Haute	36½	36½	..
American Cotton Oil	23½	23	28⅝
*American Sugar Refining	91	80⅜	83¼
*Amer. Sugar Refining pf.	91¾	90¼	85¼
*American Tobacco	99	96⅜	95
American Tobacco pf.	109	107⅜	95
Atch., Top. & S. F.	4½	4¼	10⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	61⅝	69
*Bay State Gas	23½	21½	..
Canada Southern	50¼	49¼	48¼
Canadian Pacific	57¼	57¼	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17¼	16⅞
Chicago Gas	78¼	73¾	64⅞
Chicago & Alton	147	147	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	50	..
Chicago & Northwestern	96¾	95	90½
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	144½	144½	138½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	72	70½	74¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38⅜	37½	32½
C., M. & St. Paul	56⅜	55⅝	57⅜
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	117	116⅜	118
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62⅞	60⅞	65⅛
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4¾	4¾	6⅞
Columbus, H. V. & T.	17⅞	17	..
Columbus, H. V. & T. pf.	60	55	..
Consolidated Gas Company	131½	127	125½
Delaware & Hudson	132	126	134½
Del., Lack. & Western	163¼	158⅜	164
Denver & Rio Grande	35	34½	31⅞
Dist. & Cattle Feeding	11⅜	9⅞	25½
Ed. Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y.	99	99	..
Erie Tel. and Tel.	53	52¼	..
General Electric	35½	33¾	30⅜
Great Northern pf.	103	102½	102
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1⅝	1⅝	..
G. B. & Winona pf., t. r.	3½	3	..
Homestake	18	18	12½
Illinois Central	84½	83	91
Iowa Central	6	6	7
Iowa Central pf.	23	23	26½
Laclede Gas	27⅞	26½	15¼
Laclede Gas pf.	87	87	..
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72	71⅞	66¼
Lake Shore	134⅞	133½	122½
Long Island	88	86	100
*Long Island Traction	11⅞	11½	..
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	52½	42½
Louis., N. A. & C.	7	6½	8¾
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf.	21¾	21½	37¼
Manhattan Con.	105⅜	104	122
Maryland Coal pf.	50	50	..
*Metropolitan Traction	101½	101½	..
Michigan Central	95	95	96½
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	47	46⅜	..
Minnesota Iron	40	40	..
Missouri Pacific	24⅞	22¾	21¼
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	23	22½	24¾
Morris & Essex	162½	162¼	..
*National Lead Co.	37¼	36	24⅞
National Linseed Oil	18¾	18¾	25
National Starch	5	5	..
National Starch 1st pf.	40	40	..
National Starch 2d pf.	20	20	..
New-Jersey Central	93⅜	86½	115
New-York Central	99	98⅝	98
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	33½	32¾	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13	13	14⅞
New-York, L. E. & W.	10¾	10	14½
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	21¼	21¼	..
New-York, Sus. & W.	14½	14½	15
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	42	40	42
Norfolk & Western	5¼	4¾	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	18	18	..
North American	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
Northern Pacific	4	3½	4
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅜	17⅜	15
Ontario & Western	16	15⅜	15¼
Oregon Improvement	11¼	11	13
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	5¾	..
Pacific Mail	22¼	21⅞	14½
Philadelphia & Reading	13½	12⅜	18½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	33	32	20½
P., C. & St. L.	15	15	12½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45⅛	45⅛	45
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	154	154	168½
Rich. & W. Pt. 5th in. pd.	15⅛	15⅛	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	4½	5
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9½	9	8½
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	32¾	35½
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	110	110	101½
Silver bullion certificates	60	60	..
Southern Pacific	18¾	18	21⅜
Southern Railway	10⅜	10¼	..
Southern Railway pf.	37	35½	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅛	14½	15⅜
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9¼	7⅜
Toledo, A. A. & N. Mich.	2¼	1¾	5⅜
Union Pacific	11⅜	11⅛	18¼
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf.	3¾	3½	5
United States Cordage	8	6½	..
United States Cordage pf.	12⅜	9½	..
United States Cordage gtd.	21¼	20	..
United States Rubber	45	44	38
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	..
*United States Leather	11⅜	10⅝	..
*United States Leather pf.	64⅝	63	..
Wabash	6	6	6¾
Wabash pf.	14	13½	13¾
Western Union Telegraph	88	86¾	84⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¾	10	12¾
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	41½	41½	48⅜

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $5,930,150. The banks now hold $41,792,200 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,707,400, a decrease in specie of $354,300, an increase in legal tenders of $6,923,200, an increase in deposits of $2,555,000, and an increase in circulation of $21,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Jan. 12, '95.	Jan. 5, '95.	Jan. 13, '94.
Loans	$489,682,600	$493,390,000	$418,185,400
Specie	75,512,700	75,807,000	118,303,700
Legal t'd's.	105,130,200	98,207,000	106,258,400
Deposits	555,402,800	552,847,800	507,913,700
Circulation.	11,426,500	11,405,100	12,977,500

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Jan. 12, '95.	Jan. 5, '95.	Jan. 13, '94.
Specie	$75,512,700	$75,807,000	$118,303,700
Legal t'd's.	105,130,200	98,207,000	106,258,400
Total reserve.	$180,642,900	$174,074,000	$224,562,100
Reserve req'rd ag't deposits.	138,850,700	138,211,950	131,978,425
Excess res've above legal req'rements.	$41,792,200	$35,862,050	$92,583,675

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$41,792,200	1890	$6,015,700
1894	92,583,675	1889	14,549,150
1893	15,610,450	1888	15,791,275
1892	24,576,025	1887	18,611,800
1891	13,384,250	1886	33,015,950

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was steady. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent., with average about 1¼ per cent.

Time money was in restricted supply, but the demand was not urgent. Quotations were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in small supply, while the demand was fairly good. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £789,033, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which, the previous week, was 53.34, became 55.06. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 10,250,000f in gold and lost 2,675,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 12½. Chicago—60c premium. Boston—15c discount to par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—100 premium bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60@60⅝c. on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 59⅝c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 27 5-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $77,069, and the exports for the same period $6,576,636. The net exports, therefore, have been $6,498,567.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	3
American Tobacco	2¼
Bay State Gas	1½
Canadian Pacific	1¼
Chicago Gas	⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1
Consolidated Gas	5
Delaware & Hudson	6
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
Illinois Central	3¼
Laclede Gas	1
Laclede Gas pf.	4
Lake Erie & Western pf.	1⅜
Lake Shore	1½
Manhattan	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	1¼
New-Jersey Central	7¼
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	1¼
Pacific Mail	1
St. Paul & Omaha	1
United States Leather pf.	1¼

DECLINED.

United States Cordage pf.	1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 2d A.	1¼
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1
Chicago Gas, L. & C. 1st	3
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	2
Con. Gas, Chicago, 1st	2½
Erie 2d cn.	1
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	1
Kan. & Michigan 4s	1
Kansas Pacific cn. 6s	2
Kansas & Texas 2d	1⅛
Kings County Elevated 1st	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1
M., L. S. & W. 1st	1½
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st	1½
N. Y., N. H. & H. def. cfs	1⅝
Northern Pacific Col. t. r. notes	1
Ohio South. 1st.	2½
Oregon Improvement cn.	2½
Oregon Short Line 6s	3⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s cfs	3½
Oregon Short Line & U. N. cn.	1½
Reading 2d pf. inc.	1⅜
Richmond & Danville 5s	1
St. Louis & S. F. gen 6s	1
Union Pacific s. f.	1

DECLINED.

Central of New-Jersey conv. 7s, 1902	1⅞
Erie 2d cn. cfs	1
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	1¼
L. Erie & W. L. gen. 5s	1
National Starch 1st	1¼
Peoria & East. 1st	1½
Union Pacific col. t. r. notes	1

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principle European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 10, 1895	£33,880,112	.....
Jan. 11, 1894	25,813,990	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 10, 1895	83,180,782	£49,316,833
Jan. 11, 1894	67,864,000	50,259,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 10, 1895	38,431,125	12,810,375
Jan. 11, 1894	30,330,000	10,110,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 10, 1895	15,185,000	14,032,000
Jan. 11, 1894	10,210,000	16,221,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 10, 1895	4,090,000	6,845,000
Jan. 11, 1894	3,845,000	7,085,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 10, 1895	3,572,000	1,788,000
Jan. 11, 1894	3,088,000	1,544,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 10, 1895	8,004,000	11,130,000
Jan. 11, 1894	7,918,000	7,085,000
Total last week	£186,343,019	£95,920,208
Corresponding week 1894	149,068,990	92,214,000
Week ending Jan. 3, 1895	184,601,163	95,729,058
Corresponding week 1893	147,526,089	92,010,500

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended last Friday	$9,680,641
Corresponding week 1894	9,128,200
Since Jan. 1, 1895	19,146,176
Corresponding period 1894	17,480,675
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ended last Tuesday	7,346,560
Corresponding week 1894	8,037,207
Since Jan. 1, 1895	7,346,560
Corresponding period 1894	8,037,207
Imports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	32,601
Corresponding week 1894	30,838
Since Jan. 1, 1895	63,439
Corresponding week 1894	217,938
Exports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	2,787,850
Corresponding week 1894	1,015,732
Since Jan. 1, 1895	3,803,582
Corresponding period 1894	1,945,342

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Jan. 12	$532,017,401
Balance for week ending Jan. 12	35,048,900
*Clearings for week ending Jan. 5	563,487,193
*Balance for week ending Jan. 5	44,331,203
*Clearings for week ending Dec. 27	423,843,771
*Balance for week ending Dec. 27	27,361,361
Clearings for week ending Dec. 22	545,595,234
Balance for week ending Dec. 22	36,880,802
Clearings for week ending Dec. 15	565,811,174
Balance for week ending Dec. 15	34,220,405
Clearings for week ending Dec. 8	610,064,961
Balance for week ending Dec. 8	39,458,378

*For five days.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The anticipated January demand has not fulfilled expectations, principally because of the uncertainty in the situation as the result of the state of affairs in Washington in regard to national finances. The banks and other institutions have on hand a large amount of money for investment, but there is a tendency to hold off until matters are somewhat more settled. The prices of bonds, however, continue very high, especially municipals, and, although it was generally believed some time ago that the top prices were reached, still there seems to be no difficulty in disposing of the bonds at higher figures.

Attention has often been called in these columns to traction companies as a field for investment. These securities are becoming more and more popular every day. In Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities they have long been looked upon very favorably, and it seems as though New-York would finally come around to the same way of thinking. These roads are not dependent upon any particular crop, coal business, or similar class of freight for their earnings, and the failure of any one source of revenue cannot materially affect them. The fact seems to be very clearly demonstrated that the management of street railways has now become sufficiently established to warrant the consideration of their bonds as a desirable investment. Touching upon this point, a statement in the Connecticut Railroad Commissioner's report, just issued, is interesting. In speaking of the future of street railways, the report says:

"In the near future the electric roads will be doing business of the same general character as is now done on the steam railroads."

This prophecy seems to be approaching fulfillment, as a number of companies are already carrying United States mail, forty-eight of them under direct contracts from the Government. Thirty-five companies are doing express business, and fifty-five are hauling freight. The latest illustration of the use of street railways for the carrying of mail has been given in Brooklyn, and, no doubt, within the next few years, great strides will be made in this regard. Of course, all such business will add largely to the profits of the street railway companies. There is one great point in favor of street railways over steam, and that is that the right of way is practically given to them, while in the case of steam roads this is a very considerable item of the expense of construction.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—Speculation in local securities closed very flat to-day, and the final figures show very few changes from those of a week ago. Postponement of dates to act on dividends suggested slightly lower bids for Duquesne Traction and a few People's, (Pew & Emerson,) 33½; Central Traction, 19½; Citizens', 59½; Pleasant Valley, 20½; Birmingham, 13½; Duquesne, 287⅞; Manchester, 38⅛; Westinghouse Electric, 32; Westinghouse Air Brake, 125.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The feature of the local security market this week was the advance in Hudson River Telephone stock. Several bids for this stock appeared, and none was offered under 50. The gain for the week is 3 per cent. for the bid price and 6 per cent. for the asked. Friends of the stock talk of 4 per cent. dividends this year. Both Albany Railway and Troy City Railway stocks were in request for investment, but the quotations for them remain unchanged. Several small lots of Westcott Express common stock have been offered for sale during the week. New-York Air Brake stock is quoted 10 asked, against 20 asked last week. Another decision has been given against the company in a patent suit. The Albany Railway 5 per cent. bonds which were offering have been withdrawn. The debenture 6 per cent. bonds are 1 per cent. higher for the bid price. Westchester Electric bonds are 1½ per cent. higher. The Troy City Railway has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Feb 1.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Railroad stock	117	118
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
†Celluloid Company	66	68½
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	101
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	100
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	..	58
Consolidated Transfer Co.	..	40½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	45	50
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, O.	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company	..	10
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	65	70
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	..	100
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y.	115	130
*Union Ry. Co. of N.Y.5s. of 1922	105	106½
*Watervliet Turn. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	102
Westcott Express Co. pf.	105	115
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany County Bank	130	..
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	..	185
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80

TROY SECURITIES.

Citizens' Steamboat Co.	..	225
Troy Railroad Co.	82	83
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Co.	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114	116
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
United Shirt & Collar Co. pf.	95	105
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.	75	80
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Bank of Cohoes	150	170
Mutual National Bank	175	195
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12.—The local stock market during the past week has shown a somewhat firmer tendency. In the bank stock list prices remain about the same with few exceptions, and the demand is fairly good. Merchants' National Bank has sold at 62½, Mechanics' National Bank at 53¾, National Bank of North America at 44½, and Weybosset National Bank at 52½. Some small amounts of American Screw Company stock have changed hands at prices ranging from 200 to 200. The stock is very quiet, however, and not sought for. Gorham Manufacturing Company preferred has shown an advancing bid, and none is offered lower than 112 at the present time. The Insurance stocks are quiet, and, with the exception of a few shares of Providence-Washington stock, no sales are noted. The Illuminating stocks are somewhat in demand. Narragansett Electric Lighting Company has sold at 79 and Providence Gas at 81. The local money market is exceedingly quiet, and rates continue at 3½@4½ per cent. for commercial paper. Call loans between banks are at 3 per cent., and loans on cotton at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	47	50
Atlantic	32½	39
Blackstone Canal	25½	27
City	63¾	..
*Commercial	48	49½
Eagle	55	..
*Fifth	49	54
First	113	116
Fourth	118	..
Globe	52	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	20	..
Lime Rock	25	..
Manufacturers'	136	..
Merchants'	60	65
Mechanics'	51¾	53
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	43	44¼
National Commerce	47	49
Old	113	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	26½	27
Roger Williams	60	..
Second	126	135
Third	97	103
Traders'	249½	..
Westminster	58	..
Weybosset	50¼	53

PAWTUCKET.

Slater	156	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	194	198
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	137	140
Providence & Springfield	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence & Woonsocket	249½	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	116½	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	200	210
*American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	108½	112
Nicholson File	50	..
National & Prov. Wors. pf.	..	102
National & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	31	..
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	97	100½
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	105	109

INSURANCE.

Equitable	45	51
Merchants'	46	52
Providence Washington	46	52

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	78¼	79½
Providence Gas	80½	81¾
Pawtucket Gas	79	..
†Providence Telephone	88	90⅜
Providence Telephone rights	13	13½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	66	76
Providence & Stonington S. S.	146½	148
R. I. Safe Deposit	..	100

SALES.

12..Providence Telephone rights 13½
19..Providence Telephone rights 13¾
5..American Screw 200
4..American Screw 200

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The rates of discount last week were ½ for three months and ¼ for thirty days. The gold market was featureless. Small quantities of silver were bought for China. On the Stock Exchange the prices of gilt-edged securities advanced, and the demand for speculative stocks increased noticeably. Consols rose ⅝.

In American railroad securites there was little doing. The tone of the market was better, however, and at the close prices were harder. Atchison A bonds rose 1⅜, Louisville and Nashville 1¼, Denver and Rio Grande preference 1, Missouri, Kansas and Texas ¾, Norfolk and Western ¾, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande common, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific ½ each, and Atchison shares, Erie, Wabash preference, and Wabash common ¼ each.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO OUR CURRENCY

National Banking Laws Should Be Continued, with Certain Changes.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The question of the circulating currency of the country and the stability of the finances of the National Government are at present uppermost in the minds of all business men. The subject is a most vital one, and is even of more importance than the tariff in its effects on the interests of the people and the welfare of the country. The authorities at Washington, who have been gradually recognizing the fact that there can be no permanent prosperity in the country until the currency is put on a sound footing and the fact established for all time to come that every dollar note in circulation will always be worth a dollar in gold, are now trying to solve the problem of how to get rid of the hundreds of millions of Government notes that run into the Treasury and escape again via the gold reserve, and to give us a safe, sound, and stable currency that will fully meet all the wants of the business community, and can be increased from time to time to satisfy the needs of an increasing population.

Any sudden or radical change in the banking laws, or the contraction of the currency, or the issuing and circulation of two kinds of bank notes, the National and the State bank notes, would cause a financial disturbance all over the land and greatly retard the recovery from the depression of last year. The operation of the national banking laws has been, during the last thirty years, very satisfactory, and has given us the best currency we have ever had. These laws, with some changes and modifications, should be continued. Many bankers and others have offered plans and made suggestions as to what legislation was necessary in order to put the finances of the National Government on a sure and firm foundation. I would like to suggest, through the medium of your valuable paper, an outline of a plan to remedy the unfortunate condition of the Treasury.

First—The Secretary of the Treasury to be given authority to issue $500,000,000 of bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, interest at the rate of 2 7-10 per cent. per annum, the bonds payable after twenty years at the option of the Government. These bonds to be disposed of only in the manner herein specified.

Second—When a new bank is about to be incorporated it shall purchase at par from the Treasurer of the United States the amount of bonds needed to secure its circulation, the payment for the bonds to be made in greenbacks, which the Treasurer will cancel and destroy. For every $100,000 in bonds deposited in the Treasury, $110,000 in notes shall be issued to the bank, and all amounts in like proportion. No bank to issue circulation beyond the amount of its paid-up capital.

Third—Whenever a national bank now chartered and in operation wishes to increase the circulation from 90 per cent. of the value of the bonds now deposited in the Treasury to the limit of 110 per cent., as permitted by this bill, the Controller of the Treasury shall furnish to the bank the required amount of circulation.

Fourth—Any national bank now chartered and in operation which has not got circulating notes to the amount of its paid-up capital can increase its circulation to the lawful limit by purchase of bonds from the Treasurer and depositing the same, as in the manner of a new bank, the bonds to be paid for in greenbacks, which are to be canceled and destroyed.

Fifth—On the 15th of each month the Secretary of the Treasury shall sell, at not less than par, for greenbacks an amount of bonds of this issue equal to the amount of new circulation taken out during the previous month by the national banks that have increased their circulation from the old limit of 90 per cent. of the value of the bonds deposited to the new limit of 110 per cent. The bonds sold to be in denominations of $50, or multiples thereof, and be coupon or registered as wanted. The greenbacks received for the bonds to be canceled and destroyed.

Sixth—When a national bank whose circulation is secured by bonds of this issue wishes to close up its affairs the Treasury of the United States shall redeem its notes in lawful money and retain the bonds of this issue, giving credit to the bank for the par value of the same, the bonds then to be canceled. In like manner, when a national bank wishes to reduce or retire its circulation, the Treasurer shall retain the bonds of this issue deposited to secure the amount of circulation to be retired and credit the par value of the bonds retained to the bank upon the notes are redeemed, the bonds so retained and paid for to be canceled.

Seventh—Any national bank now chartered and in operation that wishes to exchange the United States bonds that it has now on deposit in the Treasury to secure its circulation for a like amount of bonds of this issue may do so to an extent not exceeding 25 per cent. per annum of the total amount of bonds the bank has now on deposit in the Treasury by purchasing from the Treasurer at par the required amount of bonds and paying for the same in greenbacks, the greenbacks so received to be canceled and destroyed.

Eighth—The notes of the banks to be a first lien on all their assets, and stockholders to be liable to double the amount of their holdings.

Ninth—Every national bank shall pay to the United States a tax of three-fourths of 1 per cent. per annum on the average amount of its notes in circulation when said notes equal or exceed 75 per cent. of its paid-up capital. When the average amount of notes in circulation is less than 75 per cent. of its paid-up capital an annual tax of seven-eighths of 1 per cent. shall be paid.

Tenth—When all the greenbacks are retired under this act other issues of Government notes are to be received and canceled in like manner as the greenbacks.

It may be urged that this mode of retiring the greenbacks is too slow, but too much haste might prove unwise. Sentiment has great influence in financial matters, and the knowledge that the Government notes were being retired and the Government going out of the banking business would restore confidence in a wonderful degree both at home and abroad, and we would approach an era of solid prosperity such as this country has never witnessed. W. G. HACKSTAFF.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company

REORGANIZATION.

The plan of read

IN THE WORLD OF ART

Notes of Various Exhibitions, Past, Present, and to Come.

AUCTION SALES AND RECENT PURCHAS

Show of Portraits at Chicago Under the Auspices of the Antiquarian Society of the Art Institute.

The most interesting event of last week was, of course, the sale by auction of Mr. Halsted's collection of the works of the late George Inness. Rarely, if ever, has there been a more representative gathering of influential people than was seen at the American Art Galleries last Wednesday night. Much speculation had been indulged in as to the result of the sale—the first important one of the season—as it would in a measure, as far as the buying public was concerned, set a sort of standard. All things considered, more particularly in view of the close proximity of the putting upon the market of the 240 pictures now at the Fine Arts Society and that were left in the studio of Mr. Inness at his death, the outlook is far from discouraging.

Few of the pictures were small, and some were so low in key as to render it impossible to hang them with advantage other than in large, well-lit galleries. While there was not much competition and the bidding, save in few instances, was anything but spirited, only two canvases were started at less than $1,000. The pictures looked remarkably well as they were put up on the easel, and the audience applauded frequently. San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, and other Western cities were represented among the spectators, though few of the paintings left New-York.

On Monday Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's collection of water colors was shown at Avery's Gallery. "Summer Days in Holland and Venice" is the attractive title of the exhibition. One may drift about with him in long black gondolas through salt canals, under water-stained bridges, and by historic church and mansion, tying up now and then to some brilliantly-colored boat pole, under the friendly shadow of palace or tree, and drink in the beauties of the place. Or there is the charm of quaint architecture and windmill, with background of Dutch fishing boats and peasants of ample proportions, generous of trousers and gaudy of headgear.

On Thursday night the monthly exhibition of the Union League Club opened with American pictures only, an agreeable departure and quite justified by the quality of the work shown. There was seen here quite a number of canvases destined later on for the Spring Academy. The pity of it is that comparatively few people have the opportunity to see the always-interesting work that this club gathers together in its gallery, and it is always more enjoyable to look at a limited number of selected canvases, than to wander through an enormous public exhibition, where there is so much that is uninteresting.

The Monets at the Durand-Ruel Galleries are sure to attract considerable attention and provoke much discussion. The exhibition is the largest collection of his work ever seen in this country, and, remembering that he was the first to paint in the impressionistic way, it will be interesting to trace his influence on our modern men.

The Water Color Society has received all the contributions for its coming exhibition, which opens on Feb. 4, and to-morrow the jury will begin its unenviable task of selection and rejection. The names of the members of that generally much-abused body are not given in this year's circular, a measure perhaps precautionary, certainly wise. There is said to have been an unusually large number of pictures sent in. The exhibition is always one of the most enjoyable of the year, and, from the financial standpoint, usually very successful.

January is generally expected by the dealers to be a dull month, for, following close on the heels of the holidays, there is always a lull in purchases and rarely before February is much activity apparent.

A number of sales by auction are announced for the near future. At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries there will be shown a collection of pictures, by twenty American artists, beginning Jan. 24, and one week later they will come under the hammer. Each artist will contribute about eight examples, and among the names mentioned are Bruce Crane, Hamilton Hamilton, F. W. Freer, W. A. Coffin, Irving R. Wiles, J. F. Murphy, Edward Moran, and A. F. Bunner. Prior to this exhibition, and beginning next Thursday, will be shown at the same galleries a collection of ninety-four paintings of the old Dutch and Flemish schools. These pictures were bought from time to time in Europe by Mr. Louis R. Ehrich and for the last ten years they have hung almost continuously in the galleries of the School of Fine Arts of Yale College. They will be sold at auction on Jan. 22 and 23. A superb catalogue of this exhibition has been issued, handsomely bound and containing fourteen photogravures, one of which is reproduced by the chrome-gelatine process, in three colors.

Among the curiosities of art to be seen in this city, and interesting for various reasons, is a collection of pictures by a Russian artist named Aivasovsky, shown at the picture gallery of Messrs. Schumann's Sons, on Broadway. Canvases of enormous proportions, panoramic in character, and not without considerable technical ability, illustrating events in the life of Christopher Columbus, fill the entire side of each wall. They show marvelous patience, much facility, and old-time methods. They are not good art, though, and there is a strong suspicion that the Great American Public was in the artist's mind throughout his labors. Other and smaller work by the same man may be dismissed without comment.

The exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts goes prosperously on, and attracts more attention than usual. The Philadelphia newspapers devote much space to it, and give numbers of illustrations of the work shown. Mr. Alexander Harrison's large picture of women bathing has come in for considerable criticism, provoking at least one editorial on the nakedness of his models, which is objected to as being too much insisted upon and in bad taste. The figures are life size, and the canvas will be remembered as having been shown here last Spring at the American Art Galleries. Miss Gabrielle D. Clements is the fortunate winner of the Mary Smith Woman's Prize of $100 for her picture, "Granite Cutting at Cape Ann." Miss Clements has long been favorably known for the excellent qualities of her work, and has considerable reputation as an etcher.

In Chicago, the loan collection of portraits is a social as well as an artistic event. It is held under the auspices of the Antiquarians of the Art Institute, a society dating back to 1877, and formerly known as the Chicago Society of Decorative Art. The objects of the society were "to create a desire for artistic decoration and a knowledge of the best methods of ornamentation; to provide training in artistic industries and enable decorative artists to render their labor remunerative." In the year 1888 these aims had been so far accomplished that the members did not feel the necessity for keeping up active work, and purely business interests were disposed of. The society desiring to affiliate itself more closely with the Art Institute, it was resolved in 1891 to devote its funds and influence to furthering the interest of that institution, and in 1894 the present name was adopted. The exhibition includes portraits of men, women, and children, from the sixteenth century down to the present day, by French, German, Dutch, Flemish, and Spanish painters, together with a comprehensive collection of Americans. One entire room is devoted to a group of thirty-one portraits by the late G. P. A. Healy, and of George Washington there are no less than six portraits, including the Rembrandt Peale canvas.

From Boston it is announced that Puvis de Chavannes's "Femmes à la Fontaine," recently shown in this city, has been bought by a Mrs. S. D. Warren, and a number of the paintings of this able Frenchman will be shortly shown at the Museum of Fine Arts.

From abroad comes the news that the action of Emperor William of Germany in not only publicly declaring the new Reichshaus to be the very "acme of bad taste," but even going to the length of striking the designer's name from the list of gold medalists at the recent exhibition of art and architecture held at Berlin, is causing an uproar of denunciation from German artists. The gold medal had been voted to Herr Wallot by a jury composed of all the most celebrated artists in Germany, whose verdict, representing that of the nation, might have been considered as definite and final. Emperor William, however, to whom the list was submitted for final approval, deliberately canceled the award and substituted in lieu of the name of Prof. Wallot that of an utterly insignificant portrait painter, a Mme. Palma Parlaghy, whose work is of so indifferent a character that the Hanging Committee of the Berlin Academy refused to accord place to any of her pictures on its walls, and whose sole title to the favor of the sovereign is that she painted several portraits of the Emperor which, although questionable as works of art, are very flattering likenesses of his Teutonic Majesty.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Carib Prince, from Philadelphia, (letters for La Plata Countries must be directed "per Carib Prince");) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Elbe");) at 10:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Wordsworth; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Alene, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 6:30 AM for Finland, per steamship Turonia, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Petit Goave, per steamship Claribel; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Trinidadelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 4 PM for Barbadoes and Demerara, per steamship Pomeroon.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Coreau, from Philadelphia; at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, per steamship Allsa, (letters for Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allsa";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.")

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mail for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Jan. 19. 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb. 9, 5 A. M.
Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 AM. | Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A. M.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A. M. | Aurania, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Jan. 16, 11 A. M. | Berlin, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Noordl'd, Jan. 16, 8:30 AM. Waesland, Jan. 23, 3 PM.
International Navigation Company,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA NORMANDIE, Rupé.....Sat., Jan. 19, 10 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Jan. 26, 9 AM.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 2 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT, BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c. Duration of round trip two months.
Price of passage round trip, $500, $600, $700, and upward, according to accommodations.
For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Feb. 2, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Jan. 14
CHEROKEE.....Wednesday, Jan. 16
YEMASSEE.....Friday, Jan. 18
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Ort. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Egar, Gen'l Agt., 370 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March. 23...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II...May 4.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 AM
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 AM.
Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M. | Trave, Sat., Mch. 9, 7 AM.
Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 AM.
NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen. Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores. Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENT. **Winter Cruise to the Azores, Madeira, the Mediterranean, and the Orient,**
by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers AUGUSTA VICTORIA and FURST BISMARCK.
From New-York Jan. 22 and 29, 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks. A LIMITED NUMBER OF **OUTWARD PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATED TO GENOA, ALEXANDRIA,** AND OTHER PORTS AT SPECIAL RATES. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Feb. 20, 3 P.M.
*Majestic, Feb. 27, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin of these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN—By specially-chartered steamer Friesland, Feb. 6th, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; seven days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, &c., 65 days, $325, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included. Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-United States Vice Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants. Thirty excursions to Europe. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette.
F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 11 B'way, N. Y.
Official Ticket Agt., Pennsylvania & Erie R.R., &c.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.R. HETT, Gen. Agt. S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35, N.R. | F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, FREDERICKSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Every Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important intermediate points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Troy, Schenectady, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P.M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Clayton, Cape Vincent, and 1000 Islands. Close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and **3:38** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner parlor cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 1,242 Broadway, 275 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. | GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
7:00 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:25 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 125 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	*New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM
10:08 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence	11:00 AM
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7. Including parlor-car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect January 14, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland, 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M.; St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Cars,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXPRESS, 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa and Richmond.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (Except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Courts St., 960 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. | J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (9:00 Sundays, to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Plainfield, Somerville, and Flemington, 9:10 A. M., 1:10 1:30, 4:30 P. M., Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1.10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1.45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket and parlor-car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg, and New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
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